The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 254.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, April 26, 1872.

The Senate yesterday passed Mr. Howe's bill authorizing the West Wisconsin Railroad Company to build a bridge across Lake St. Croix, at Hudson, Wis. This proposed thoroughfare forms a portion of one of the routes in process of construction between Chicago and St. Paul.

The rumor concerning the opening of the Straits of Mackinaw, referred to yesterday, proved, as we apprehended, to be a canard, designed for effect upon the markets. Opinions of business men, as indicated by pecuniary taste on 'Change yesterday, were about evenly divided as to whether the Straits would be open before the 1st of May.

The Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners were in session in the city yesterday. They decided upon important action in the way of legal proceedings (detailed in another column) against those railroad corporations and warehouse proprietors that violate, in their rates and rules, the statutes of the State. Good. Let us see if our laws are worth anything.

However important the case of Dr. John Emilia Houard may be as an international question, we do not see any occasion, in the discussion of it, for any loud quarrels such as those of yesterday, which Mr. Speaker Blaine rebuked so effectually with his little gavel, a new method, by the way, for keeping improper remarks out of the reports, and bring the House back to its knitting work; something analogous to the French method whereby the President, by putting on his own hat, puts down obstreperous members.

When arguments are scarce, there's nothing like a good stock of epithets to hurl against political opponents. Our neighbor, the *Evening Journal*, has dressed this; and accordingly it industriously stigmatizes as "sore-heads" all Republicans, not office-holders, who support the Liberal movement; but if they happen, like Governor Palmer and the balance of the Illinois State Government, to be office-holders, bestowed at the hands of the people, our neighbor denounces them as "base ingrates," and "dog in the manger." It is easy to see that one can thus, in two or three pretty phrases, dispose of the whole population of the United States, if they happen to be on the other side.

For the German Republicans who do not obey the crack of the ring-master's whip as they ought the *Journal* has a special epithet. Quoting the opinions of Colonel Grosvenor, of St. Louis, and Fred. Hassaurek, of Cincinnati, on the Presidential question, it stigmatizes the former with the title of "emissary," travelling agent of British Free-Traders, etc., while it thinks it sums up all the opprobrium necessary for the other by calling him "the *German* Hassaurek." If the Liberals can withstand such a broadside of burning invectives as these, they must have a charmed life.

The responses to the call for the Cincinnati Convention continue to come up from all quarters of the Union, indicating a still growing feeling of interest in the movement for the purification of our National politics. In Chicago a spirited meeting was held last evening at the Twelfth Street Turner Hall, at which, after eloquent and pertinent speeches by General Lieb, General Stiles, and Hon. Leonard Swett, a series of resolutions were passed urging the nomination at Cincinnati of a statesman whose career has been signalized by devotion to Liberal Republican principles.

The Nebraska Republicans chose, yesterday, their representatives to go to Cincinnati. They are headed by Chief Justice Mason, of the Supreme Bench. The indications in Nebraska are very encouraging to the friends of the Liberal movement.

From the seat of war, the advices furnished by our correspondents are interesting. They chronicle the manifestations of strength as developed, thus far, by the several statesmen proposed for the Presidency, and express the opinion that the competition will, after a few ballots, be narrowed down to Trumbull and Brown. The effect of Mr. Adams' letter is computed to be rather unfavorable than otherwise upon his prospects. A movement in behalf of Governor Palmer for Presidential candidate, with ex-Governor Curtin for Vice President, is also spoken of, as assuming significant magnitude. Davis is spoken of as "past praying for"—allusion being doubtless made to the well-known piety of the Judge's principal advocate, the Chicago *Times*. But while calculating the strength of the various personal interests engaged, our informants do not seem to entertain a doubt but that any or all of these interests will be readily subordinated for the sake of the harmony and success of the Convention.

The House of Representatives became a good deal demoralized yesterday over the affair of Dr. Houard. The question was whether the Foreign Committee's resolution declaring "that, in the judgment of this House, the President should demand his (Houard's) unconditional release and the restoration of his property," should be adopted or not. This resolution was opposed by several members on the ground that it was a Democratic dodge, and implied censure of the Administration; which censure would certainly be very just if Houard is a *bona fide* American citizen, such as the dignity of our Government requires it to protect at all hazards. This question of fact seems to have two pretty evenly balanced sides at present; though the Foreign Committee had evidently become satisfied, at the time of making its report, that Houard was, at the time of his trial and conviction by the Spanish authorities, an American citizen. The Committee does not seem to have allowed at the time (though some of them seem disposed to do so now) that there is a difference in American citizens on this subject; in other words, that the duty of the Government toward a roving adventurer and filibusterer, even though he be technically an American citizen, is different from its duty toward a *bona fide* citizen of this Republic, travelling in foreign parts on business not inimical to the country which he visits. It can hardly be claimed, we think, that the dignity of the United States Government requires it to go to war on the account of every worthless fellow who goes filibustering to Cuba or Central America, retaining his American citizenship, merely as a cover for his operations abroad. The Democrats have all along thirsted for a war with Spain and the annexation of one or all of the West Indies, and their cry has not much echoed lately by certain New York journals and politicians interested in the Cuban Republic or its bonds. These people are displaying much sympathy for Dr. Houard, evidently in the hope that war with Spain and an advance in Cuban stocks would follow such a demand as the House is requested to make. It will, therefore, be worth while for the House to settle quite carefully the question of Houard's citizenship, and his purposes in Spanish territory, before ordering a war measure on his account.

The Chicago produce markets were fairly active yesterday, and prices tended upward. Mess pork was excited, advancing 25c per bbl, and closed at $12.40 cash, $12.45 seller May, and $12.70@12.75 seller June. Lard was also firmer, closing at $8.00 cash, and $8.02 1-2@8.05 seller May. Meats were more active than on any day in this year, thus far, and closed stronger, at 4 1-4c for shoulders, 6 1-4c for short ribs, and 6 7-8c for short clear. Highwines were 1-2c higher, closing at $1.34 1-2c per gallon. Lake freights were less active, but in higher, closing at 7c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Vessels at Mackinaw were not as firm as the date of latest advices. Flour was in good shipping demand and firmer, being scarce. Wheat was also more active, closing at $1.31 3-4@1.32 seller April; $1.34@1.34 1-2c seller May; and $1.34@1.34 1-2c seller June. Corn was rather less active, closing at 43 1-2@43 5-8c seller May. Oats were steady at 32c seller May. Rye was steady at 55c for No. 2. Barley was unlisted, but firm at 85c for No. 2, and 55c for seller May. Pork was in good demand, and sold largely at the decline of 25c@$12.40 for cash, and $12.45 seller May. The cattle market continued active. Sheep were firm at full prices.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 254.

POLITICAL.

The Liberal Republican Leaven Working Throughout the Country.

The Cincinnati Convention—Additional Facts and Speculations.

Platforms, Numerous and Ready-Made, Arriving Daily.

Mr. Adams' Strength as Affected by His Recent Letter.

The Real Contest Thought to be Between Trumbull and Gratz Brown.

A Model Platform Adopted by the Nebraska Republicans.

South Carolina to be Well Represented at Cincinnati.

PROBABLE TEMPORARY PRESIDENT OF THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION—PLATFORMS BY THE SCORE FROM UNSOLICITED SOURCES—MR. ADAMS' PROBABLE STRENGTH.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—Exposition Hall, where the Liberal Republican Convention is to meet next Wednesday, is fast approaching completion. Blue drapery has been hung in front of the stage, and the commons supporting the gallery and roof are festooned with evergreens. The acoustic properties were tested today by Colonel Grosvenor, Mr. Kittredge, Mr. George Nichols, and others, and pronounced very excellent.

It is understood that an Ohio man will be given the Chairmanship,—probably General Jacob D. Cox, or Judge Bishop of this city.

All parts of Ohio are awake in the movement, particularly the "Western Reserve. Judge Spalding will lead the Cleveland delegation. He is reported to have written one of the numerous sets of resolutions on which many public-spirited individuals and original thinkers have been throwing themselves away. Colonel Grosvenor said to-day that he had read at least half a dozen platforms, and that, from what he could hear, Ohio was at present a vast platform manufactory. Meetings have been held all through the Western Reserve, and the dislike and contempt of the present Administration will be evidenced in an enormous attendance from the old Republican strongholds.

The state of Ohio has been committed, by an original proposition, and by newspaper suggestion, to Mr. Adams. The strength of Mr. Adams is in suggestion, rather than delegations. As far as now realized, he will have the majority of the New Englanders and the Ohioans, and some straw in Michigan. There his representation will stop. His friends rely on vague general support, and have been to some to caution local enthusiasm. His letter, published to-day, is thought to be unduly patronizing, as if the Cincinnati movement was very much enamored of him. Unless there be some concert to this letter, it will not explain itself. On the whole, an enthusiastic Convention, with purposes well matured, will look upon Mr. Adams' response as other than a bit of noble, spontaneous snobbery. The newspapers and personal advocates of Adams here abate their claims in his behalf to-day. Hon. Jacob D. Cox will probably get a pretty full ballot from Ohio, as the delegates arriving have pole more respect to his character than the Ohio State people themselves. Cox was present as a member of the original movers in the general convention yesterday, and he held the opinion, shared by all his colleagues, that the Convention, notwithstanding Pendleton's candidacy, ought to be true to itself, and declare unequivocally for the Republicanism of the times.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., is now seriously not come here, but, in his stead, Reuben E. Fenton. The attitude of Fenton and McClure is to-day a subject of wonder, in view of the current impression. Mr. Fenton declared himself in favor of Senator Trumbull one week ago, but it is now said that, through the good offices of Mr. H. Brooks and others, he means, after the first ballot, to cast the vote of New York state for John M. Palmer, some similar arrangement will swing the Pennsylvania vote for Palmer, in return for Curtin as Vice President. A like movement for Palmer will, it is hoped, move the Indiana delegation almost solidly. In return for this compliment, it is alleged here that Palmer's friends will recommend silence on the tariff question, and recommend for Curtin for the second place on the ticket. There must be something in this, for three interviews which Hon. Chauncey Rainsey's correspondents have held to-day in different quarters, have so stamped the above report. The West, as it appears, will be roughly divided between Trumbull and Brown. The first ballot will probably be informal and five. Davis some strength in Illinois and Iowa, probably the whole of Indiana, and Richard Yates for one ballot, or more, Pennsylvania, with some scattering contributions in the south. Maryland, also, will be for Davis. Governor Brown will have the whole of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee on the first ballot, and probably Mississippi and Louisiana besides. Trumbull, it is believed, will get the vote of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Minnesota. The candidates who could do this are Trumbull, Gratz Brown, and perhaps Governor Palmer. We have taken counsel with leaders of the Democratic party East, West, and South, and they all say "go ahead and nominate a ticket, and we will support it." This Convention is not called in the interests of Pennsylvania, or any Eastern State, but of the Mississippi Valley, and shall have the recognition and influence which it deserves.

At a large meeting of the German Reunion and Reform Association, last night, letters were read from thirty gentlemen, who were elected at a previous meeting to represent this association in the coming Cincinnati Convention. Among them was one from Hon. Fred. Hassaurek, in which he declares his unwillingness to be bound, by the action of the Convention. He says: "If the Convention should nominate Judge Davis, I should not consider myself bound to support him, because I think it improper that members of the highest judicial tribunal should allow themselves to be dragged into political contests. Public opinion designated Chief Justice Francis Adams as the fittest candidate to unite the 'Liberal' voters of the country without respect to former affiliations. He should be nominated on a platform which should be so sufficiently clear as to convince the public mind that this movement is not a personal fight against the head of the present Administration, but arising from individual grievances. I have heretofore acted with no Republican party, and am proud of what it has done. I am ready to admit, at the same time, that it has fulfilled its mission. It has shown itself unwilling to take a satisfactory position as to the questions of the tariff, the political disabilities of the South, and the reform of the Civil service, etc., etc. I am not, however, disposed to go over to the Democratic party, which has not shown any better adaptation to the tasks which we wish to see accomplished. If delegates should be moved down to the regular Republicans on one side, and the regular party Democrats on the other, I should as a choice of these evils support the Republicans." Quite a lively debate then ensued, and a representative was finally elected in lieu of Mr. Hassaurek.

Delegates and visitors have been arriving in considerable numbers to-day, and by to-morrow night a number of about 700 in the city.

The Reunion and Reform Convention will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will try to take a recess and be present at noon at the meeting of the Liberal Convention at Exposition Hall. No one will be admitted to either Convention without tickets from the Committee of Arrangements.

Reserved seats and tables for the reporters of the press will be provided, with room to accommodate the number if needed. The telegraph companies have their instruments in the building, and are to be able to transmit the news promptly. Several representatives of the press are already arrived, more are expected to-morrow night, and by to-morrow noon all will be present.

The ball is rolling. Mouth of October Convention.

DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI FROM THE CAIRO DISTRICT—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION—SPEECHES BY COLONELS BILGER AND GREVENHOLDT—LETTER FROM GOVERNOR PALMER.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., April 25.—The meeting of Liberal Republicans here today was very well attended. Quite a number of persons from Pulaski, Union and Perry Counties were in attendance. The meeting was called to order at half-past 2 o'clock p. m. Dr. Daniel Arter, formerly surveyor of Customs in this city, was called to the chair, and John Antrim appointed Secretary. J. T. Rennie and P. J. Schuh of this city, and E. Shippen of Pulaski, were selected as Vice Presidents. N. D. Wickett, Dr. Tabor, Wm. Bader, A. Cummings, Lee Wood, of this city, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

In a few minutes the Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the Liberal Republicans of the Eighteenth Congressional District of Illinois, mindful of the political record of our State, so closely interwoven with the history of our republican party, and the late struggle of national existence, will ever maintain the grateful sovereignty of the United States and equality of all men and loyalty to principle that is higher and stronger than loyalty to party or party leaders; inspirited therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we will support the Constitution as amended and pledge ourselves to protect the rights of every citizen under it, impartially.

2. That we are in favor of universal amnesty, and we hereby urge upon the free-will and cooperation of every citizen under it, impartially.

3. That we are in favor of universal amnesty, and we hereby urge upon the free-will and cooperation of every citizen under it, impartially.

4. That the credit of the Government should be held inviolate, and the National debt paid to the last dollar. [Applause.]

5. That we favor the one-term system.

On motion of Henry Winter, a Committee of five was appointed to prepare the names of suitable delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

The following gentlemen were placed on the Committee: Henry Winter, John Antrim, William Alba, Cyrus Cook, and J. Schuh, all of this city.

During the absence of this Committee Adjutant General Dollar and Colonel E. Grosvenor, of Springfield, were introduced to the Convention that had assembled, a few words, announced the Convention at 4 o'clock p. m. After taking the seat Dr. Arter, the Chairman, read an address explaining his reasons for taking this step he had, and calling upon liberal men of both parties to unite in overthrowing the present Administration. His remarks were received with considerable enthusiasm.

Colonel Bilger, one of the Doctor's addressing Committee on Delegates reported the following: From Alexander County, Dr. D. Arter, N. L. Williams, and T. E. Lemans. From Pulaski, Colonel Shippen, Geo. Merrill, and Colonel E. M. Lawe. From Union, Robert Kirkman, E. Terpenitz. From Perry, Colonel Searp and B. V. Jenks.

The Convention then adjourned until 7½ o'clock p. m. At the time mentioned the Convention was called in order by the Chairman, and Mr. Henry Winter read a letter from Governor Palmer, of which the following is a copy:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21.

MY DEAR SIR: It is impossible for me to visit Cairo on Thursday, in accordance with your kind invitation. I have not yet disposed of the business left upon my hands by the late session of the Legislature, and there are matters before me of a final importance, that will permit of no longer delay. I congratulate you and our Republican friends of Southern Illinois that the Convention in Cincinnati promises to be eminently successful, and can not forbear to express the hope that it will restore to the country from the ranks of the present feeble and reckless rule. Respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN M. PALMER.

To Henry Winter, Cairo, Ill.

Colonel Grendorff, after the reading of this letter, was introduced to the new-comers, and is now speaking. He will be followed by General Dollar.

MR. ADAMS' LETTER COMMENTED ON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Mr. Adams' letter today has caused much talk. Democrats are using it to increase the opposition already manifested toward him. The Administration paper says of it:

"The despatch giving the letter of Charles Francis Adams, which we print in another column, will prove a bomb-shell in the camp of the Liberals. So far, we understand, Mr. Adams defines his position, and if any gain of consequence is thrown to the discontented crowd we have not seen it. We commend his letter to a careful perusal."

The Democratic papers say it shows that Mr. Adams would accept the nomination, but would not be a trader for it; but that it must be the will of the people.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The *Tribune* has not heretofore had anything to say concerning the Presidential candidate at Cincinnati, but remarks to-day: "Chief Justice Mason leaves behind him a letter concerning his Presidential prospects, so frank, independent, and manly as greatly to strengthen the friends in which he published him. It is not the letter of a politician, and it may not better Mr. Adams' chances for the Cincinnati nomination but it is worthy of the son and the grandson of Presidents whose service honored the republic in its better days."

The *World* says: "Mr. Adams' letter is highly creditable to his manliness, but not to his judgment. The glittering temptation of the Presidency moves him, as it does his able, and even cool, self-poised, robust, thoroughly human nature."

Fernando Wood, in Washington, and Ben Wood, in New York, are working to defeat Adams at Cincinnati, their choice being Judge Davis.

LIBERAL MEETING AT MONROE, WIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONROE, WIS., April 25.—A Liberal Republican meeting was held at Turner Hall, in this city, last night, at which several speeches were made and resolutions adopted indorsing the Cincinnati convention and reform movement. The attendance was large, and harmony and good feeling prevailed.

The German Republicans in this county, of whom there are a large number, have manifested their opposition to General Grant, and many of our most intelligent native-born citizens are equally prompt and active in their support of the reform movement.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS OF NEBRASKA FALLING INTO LINE.

NEBRASKA CITY, April 25.—A convention of Liberal Republicans of this State was held here to-day, and 25 delegates appointed to represent Nebraska in the Cincinnati Convention. Letters and telegrams heartily approving the movement were received from all parts of the State. Chief Justice Mason was elected temporary Chairman, and delivered the declaration.

Resolutions were adopted, declaring, as friends of non-interference and reform, the purpose to express their views through other mediums than packed Conventions of office-shoulders of the Administration; that no good can be expected from the Philadelphia Convention, manipulated, as it is, by the Administration War Chamber, which has all the machinery of a free party for its own selfish ends, and with the money of the people; that the interests of the country demand the presentation, for Presidential candidates, thoroughly versed in civil affairs, and well schooled in statesmanship, and that we demand an Administration which shall insure a thorough Civil Service reform, as a basis of such reform, the passage of a Constitutional Amendment restricting the Executive to one term; that we dedicate to fight over again the dead issues of the war as the bid of the political guillotine if we refuse; that it behooves us to bear such political party to the ground, do away with corruption and nepotism in office, insure a Republican, but an official, Government, and to this end we send a delegation to the Cincinnati Convention.

THE DEMOCRACY OF TIPTON COUNTY, IND. IN COUNCIL.

TIPTON, IND., April 25.—The Democracy of Tipton County met in convention to-day for the nomination of candidates for the several County officers. Among the resolutions adopted is the following:

Resolved, That we strike hands with all Liberal Republicans who accept the Constitution as the law of the land, and feel no insincerity for violating it. That we want a statesman for our chief magistrate, and to this end we will support the nominee of the Convention of the Liberal Republicans of the United States and loyalty to principle that is higher and stronger than loyalty to party or party leaders; inspirited therefore,

Resolved,

WASHINGTON.

Completion of a Magnificent Design for the Chicago Post Office.

Another Noisy Debate in the House on the Dr. Howard Resolution.

Proposed Compromise in the Matter of Indirect Claims.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will not proceed with the Pomeroy-Caldwell case until the return of Senator THURMAN, as the desire is to have the Committee full when the matter is considered. Senator PATTERSON was called home suddenly by a telegram announcing a severe accident to a son, rendering amputation of the arm necessary.

CINCINNATI PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. MALLORY will leave for Cincinnati to-morrow, to confer with the Commissioners on selecting a site for the public buildings. The Appropriations Committee of the House has decided that the cost of the buildings must not exceed $2,000,000.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

The design for the Chicago Post Office has not yet been submitted to the Cabinet officers, who are to decide upon it. It is remarked at the architect's office as one of the finest ever produced.

ELECTION CASES.

The House Committee on Elections to-day decided unanimously against allowing Clarke, of Texas, additional time to take evidence. It was quite apparent that Clarke intended to defeat his competitor by allowing the time for taking evidence to expire, and then plead in excuse that he did not get into his district in time to act, and then get the House to extend the time, and so carry the case over till the next session.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate Caucus Committee will meet to-morrow. Senator SCOTT hopes to have five of the Committee in favor of taking up the Free Coffee and Tea bill, and disposing of it speedily. Such disposition of public business as will admit of an early adjournment, and not later than the 1st of June, will probably be recommended.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NEW COMPTROLLER.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—John Jay Knox, was to-day sent to the Senate for confirmation as Comptroller of the Currency.

NEW FEATURES IN THE ALABAMA CASE.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A Washington special says: "Mr. Fish is willing to agree to the withdrawal of the indirect claims, if the principle of international law will be accepted by both nations, and made a part of the treaty. Under this decision, that if the neutral shall be liable for consequential or indirect damages, for injuries inflicted by it by its commission of private vessels with each other. It is doubtful, however, whether the President would consent to this course. Mr. FISH's decision is expected to return to Washington to-day. The secretary of State especially requested him to confer upon this important matter, for he is not to be the prejudiced adviser aroused. The subject has been informally broached to Sir EDWARD THORNTON, expressed a hearty satisfaction, and he had no doubt that the British Government would concur. A cable despatch has been sent to Lord GRANVILLE, it is expected, to-morrow, when the whole question will be submitted to the Cabinet. It now seems probable that this matter may be settled in an early day, on a very satisfactory basis."

ELECTION CASES.

The Committee on Elections to-day, in the case of Giddings against Clarke, from Texas, refused the application of Clarke for an extension of time for the purpose of taking testimony. The case with the case on its merits on Monday. Tance are also now pending the contested cases of Whittemore against Herndon, of Texas; Bolles against Walls, Florida, and Bowen against De Large, South Carolina.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON RELIGIOUSLY APPROVED.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM presented a set of resolutions from the Council of Congregational Churches of the United States at Oberlin, O., approving of the Treaty of Washington, and asking Congress to take measures for the establishment of a general system of international arbitration.

THE KU-KLUX.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Ku Klux Committee, reported the testimony relative to Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

HOMESTEAD PRIVILEGES.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported with amendments a bill supplementary to the Reconstruction Act of May, 1870, and for and relative to the appointment of Supervisors of Elections.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely on the bill allowing all widows of soldiers of the war of 1812 pensions without reference to time of marriage.

Mr. COLE and Mr. CASSERLY referred to the remarks of Mr. Sargent in the House, which animadverted on the course of the California Senators on the Goat Island question.

The objection made to Mr. Sargent's remarks being read, Mr. KIRKWOOD stated that if such objectionable remarks justified it, the best course would be for the Senate to send a remembrance to the House. The matter then dropped.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The consideration of amendments to the Deficiency bill was resumed.

Mr. ALCORN offered an amendment to Mr. Morrill's (Vt) pending amendment, providing that its provisions should not apply to long-term interest rendered by the Court of Claims. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out of Mr. Morrill's amendment the provision, that judgments of the Court of Claims, in suits arising out of the rebellion, shall not be paid, unless out of special appropriations made for that purpose. Agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend Mr. Alcorn's amendment, already adopted, so as to make it apply only to those cases in which it does not found as a proven fact that the claimant had given aid or comfort to the rebellion. Agreed to—22 to 19.

Mr. BAYARD offered an amendment, providing that proof of loyalty to the United States, or of not having given aid or comfort to the rebellion, shall be required of any party to a suit or application by the Court of Claims, founded on a contract with the United States, and not for the payment or suppression of the rebellion. Agreed to.

Mr. ALCORN offered the following amendment, and provided, further, that no very judgment be rendered in favor of claimants in relation to the question of loyalty (as shown by the certificate of the Secretary of War) until passed on, the Court, on application of claimant, may certify as to the question of loyalty as shown by the evidence in the record. Agreed to.

Mr. HILL offered an amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. Morrill's amendment, as amended, was then agreed to—yeas 27; nays 17.

Having been considered in Committee of the Whole, the bill was reported to the Senate, when as amendment was adopted increasing the salary of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury to $5,000.

BRIDGE BILL.

Mr. HOWE called up the bill authorizing the West Wisconsin Railroad Company to construct a railway bridge across Lake St. Croix, and it was passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

Pending final action on the Deficiency bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DOCUMENTS CALLED FOR.

Mr. BANKS offered a resolution calling on the President for a copy of the British counter case. Adopted.

DR. HOWARD'S CASE.

The House resumed consideration of the case of Dr. Howard. Mr. WOOD, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, addressed the House in support of the resolution. Mr. Howard said there was no doubt but that Howard was an American citizen. All the evidence in the case proved this. He stated that, as the case of Howard's arrest the fact of no being registered as an American citizen, and of his having, with other Americans, subjected to ten days' drill as a man-of-war sent there, was known to the Spanish authorities. He protested that he was not actuated by any partisan motive in the resolution which he took, knowing that it might involve the country in war; still he was for no country right or wrong. He would be governed by any act or word of his family the position of any foreign Government as against the United States when the case should so overwhelmingly against the United States that large could be no possible room for a division of sentiment among the American people.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS supported the resolution.

Mr. WILLARD, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, opposed the resolution. He regretted the disposition of the House of the state importance of the subject. He had believed that the interest and honor of the House was always ready and eager to stretch the powers of the Government for restoration of citizens who were unjustly imprisoned themselves amenable to justice in other countries, while, at the same time, when it came to the question of the imprisonment of a human being from massed midnight marauders, the Democratic side of the House always held it to be their duty to be the most liberal in their protection. When members were found occupying these opposite positions, it was a fair case for ridicule. But, to the resolution, he had to make a point against the Republican Administration that to protest honestly the rights of American citizens. He regarded as hardly short of impertinence for the House to declare what the Foreign Policy of the Government should be. The question was virtually the question of war, for if the demand of the Government for the unconditional release of Howard should be met by a positive refusal on the part of the British Government, it would have to be followed up by the strong arm of the United States Government.

Mr. POLAND stated that, in his judgment, the pending resolution was utterly un-American, and utterly hostile, and he could not vote for it at this time that had been peculiar to this country as against the doctrines of monarchical countries. In consequence of this decision he would be led by the English and German Governments that, although their subjects choose to become naturalized citizens of this country in the United States, still they owed obligations to their original Governments. He denied that doctrine, and the sentiment dwelt upon by half a country.

Mr. L. MYERS, member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, advocated the resolution, and favored the support of the claim of Howard's citizenship. The object of the resolution was to strengthen the hands of the Administration. He supported to the legal evidence made on the other side of the question, and claimed that Howard had never lost the quality of American citizenship.

Mr. PACKARD (Ind.), another member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, denied that he had been connected in the Committee, but would not have done so had he supposed it would have been made; as it had been made, it was the duty of every Democrat to vote against it. He claimed that the Administration had been difficult in the matter, and had given substantial what it considered to be its rights.

Mr. BINGHAM offered an amendment to add to the resolution the following: "And that in the opinion of this House the investigation of the case by the Executive Department that said Howard had been held for and duly convicted of an offence committed by him within the jurisdiction of Spain, and has been prosecuted thereafter under authority of law and sentenced for the course of proceeding usual in like cases, and that the privileges secured to citizens of the United States by the seventh article of the treaty with Spain of the 27th of October, 1795, have not been denied nor disregarded on his trial."

Mr. BANKS moved to amend Mr. BINGHAM's amendment by substituting for it these words: "Unless it shall be established to the satisfaction of the President that from any cause Howard has not had forfeited his right of protection by the Government, or taken the oath of allegiance to the Government of Spain."

Mr. BINGHAM rejected in support of his amendment, claiming that both Governments were bound by the treaty. He expressed his conviction in reply to a question by Mr. RANDALL, that Howard was a citizen of the United States, and had not forfeited it by declaration.

Mr. VOORHEES advocated the resolution, and declared that the forcible seizure of this American citizen was not in conformity with the usages and comity of nations. He almost felt degraded to think he was part and parcel of the Government which submitted to such a seizure. He could not believe that the fact that a member of the family of the secretary of State had a position of confidential or quasi-official arrangement with the Spanish Government.

Mr. BINGHAM made a point that Mr. VOORHEES' last remark was not in order.

Mr. VOORHEES. If you say it is not so there is no necessity for a point of order.

Mr. BANKS remarked that the same charge had been made during the last Congress, and had been authoritatively denied by the gentleman from New York (Mr. WOOD).

Mr. WOOD expressed the opinion that there was no truth in the assertion.

Mr. BANKS opposed Mr. Bingham's amendment.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) argued against the citizenship of Howard and the resolution as a vote of censure upon the Administration.

Mr. RANDALL disclaimed any intention to reflect upon the Administration.

At 5 o'clock Mr. BANKS suggested that the House adjourn and let the vote be taken to-morrow.

Mr. DAWES appealed to the House to dispose of the question this evening, and let the tariff come up to-morrow. He protested that there might be no evening session for it.

Mr. BANKS said that members could not be got to attend an evening session.

Mr. DAWES, amid much excitement and interruption ridiculed the idea of this intermittent shielding of the rights of American citizens. While members were not willing to attend an evening session and vote for or against the resolution.

Mr. RANDALL moved an adjournment. Refused—76 to 67.

Mr. BANKS called for the yeas and nays and denounced the remarks of Mr. DAWES as an indecent attack.

The Speaker, by continuous knocking with the gavel, at last got order so that he could be heard, and he had also found everyone being in a hilarity colloquy going on between Messrs. Dawes, Randall, and Myers, and explained his ruling not to by stating he did not want such colloquies to be heard and reported.

The yeas and nays being taken, the vote resulted—yeas 89; nays 64. Thereupon the House adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

Temperance Meeting in Bloomington.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 25.—Two weeks ago the Rev. J. C. Stoughton, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Prohibition party in Illinois, issued a call for a grand mass meeting of friends of the new Temperance law, to be held to-day at Bloomington, for the purpose of adopting measures for the support and enforcement of the Liquor law, and to consult generally on the subject of temperance. At half past 1 the Convention was called to order by Mr. Stoughton. Very few were present, owing to many coming on night trains, still it was deemed better to organize, and Rev. L. Taylor, of Farmington, Fulton County, was, on motion of Mr. Stoughton, elected temporary Chairman, Mr. Taylor said they had met for heavy business, not light labor, and therefore they would attempt to complete the temporary organization.

Mr. Sheldon, of Chicago, was elected temporary Secretary.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. McDOUGALL. The call was read, and Mr. Stoughton stated its explanation, that three or four years ago they had a State Convention, and appointed a State Central Committee, which, practically failed to organize. The new Liquor law presented a new issue, and the organization was altered to exist—one did not feel authorized to champion the new law. There was no organization, no plan, and no basis for action. Hence they had met at the request of many persons, this meeting had been called. The Chairman of the old Central Committee had declined to make any call, and they must elect a Central Committee that would have authority to plan and work for the Liquor law.

Dr. William Ross, of Bureau, moved the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization. Agreed to, and Messrs. Ross, Millery of Stark, M. H. Pogson, of McLean, H. Cook, of Vermillion, and A. H. Wigney of Whiteside.

Rev. Mr. Barnes, of Aurora, was elected Enrolling Secretary.

Nominations were made to elect a Committee on Powers and Notices. Messrs Holcomb and Edwards were nominated. The former declined, as he did not know what the duties of the Convention to be did not know its object. He was a prohibitionist in principle.

Dr. Ross thought they were all prohibitionists.

Mr. Widney, of Whiteside, moved that they have an evening session, instead of meeting in the morning. There were many present from a distance, and they must expedite business. Some one called for Gough there was no expectation of the discomfiture of a public meeting, and but few would attend. The motion was agreed to.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported, recommending for President, Rev. L. Taylor; Secretary, S. S. Sheldon, of Bureau; Secretary, Maud Hartley Jones, Chicago; Vice Presidents, W. H. Brown, of Vermillion County; Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Peoria County; Rev. Mr. Goodell, of Rock Island County; W. H. De Mott, of Mercer County; G. N. Jones, of Chicago; J. W. Nichols, of McLean; Finance Committee, John Hart, of Whiteside, A. H. Widney; Business Committee, Rev. McDougall, G. W. Burns, Rev. J. C. Stoughton.

The report was adopted.

The Business Committee was instructed to report business at 8 o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Pearson, of Polo, said they were doing what they could in his section to put down the Rum Traffic, and had had no serious grumbling in his town for many years; said they had some intoxication, since surrounding towns sold liquor. They meant to fight it out.

Mr. Tuthill, of Farmer City, gave a cheering account of the progress which had been made there.

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It was moved that the Convention invite Mr. Stoughton to deliver his lecture on the new liquor law at the evening session. The motion was voted for.

Mr. De Motte, of Jacksonville, said they put their hopes in the new law. In the evening the Convention listened to the able lecture of Mr. Stoughton, which was received with applause.

IOWA.

Railroad Items—Meeting of the Board of Capital Commissioners.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 24.—To-day Surveyors of the Iowa, Minnesota & North Pacific Railroad commenced locating the road from Monroe north to Newton, from Newcastle, and will continue the line to Iowa Centre, Nevada, and Webster City has voted the road a $5 per cent tax. The work on the road will be pushed with great energy, and it is the intention of the officers to have the road completed and equipped within a year.

The Iowa Eastern Railroad, to-day, recorded another mortgage in this county, on the franchises and fixtures of the road for $900,000.

The Board of Capitol Commissioners adjourned to-day to meet on the call of the Governor. The only business transacted of importance was that they decided to call for bids for corner from the Medians to VanBuren County quarries at the next meeting.

MICHIGAN.

Remarkable Mortality Among Prominent Citizens—An International Regatta—Estimate of Log Products for the Season.

DETROIT, April 25.—Quite a number of deaths of prominent men of this State have occurred in the last day or two, including the following: Alta S. Mather, an old merchant of this county, and the builder of the Mather Block here; Dr. G. W. Cachart, a prominent doctor of Jackson; Joseph Robert H. Calkins, of Grand Rapids; Hon. D. T. Dowling, one of the earliest settlers and leading men of Grand Traverse County; and David Lennerts, of Hudson, one of the oldest and most prominent Abolitionists of this State.

A special meeting of the International Yachting Association of the Lakes has been called to be held at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, on Wednesday of next week, to arrange for a regatta early in the season.

Careful estimates place the aggregate lumber product of this year, in Michigan, if all the logs come down the streams, at 2,500,000,000 feet. The amount of 2,500,000,000 feet. There is great danger, however, that the dry spring will leave a large amount of logs on the upper branches of the smaller streams, utterly inaccessible until next year.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—Cattle fairly active; quality better; very best on sale, 6½@7c; that generally raised first quality, 5½@6c; medium, or good fair quality, 4½@5c. Sales, 600 head; receipts, 800.

Hogs—Increased receipts and a good demand; prices declined ½ to ¾c; sales at 8½@9c. Receipts, 4,400.

Sheep—Supply light and good inquiry, at from 5 to 6c. Receipts, 1,200.

New Fraudulent Military Posts.

OMAHA, April 25.—A military post will be established on May 1, on the Loup Fork of the Platte River, and also one on the Republican, near Red Willow. The latter one on the Republican will be the base of operations against the Indians. Infantry and one of cavalry at each post. These sections of Nebraska are mostly filled with settlers, and these posts, it is expected, will fully protect them from any Indian raids.

NEW YORK.

Failure of the Reform Movement Inaugurated at Albany.

The Story of a Resigning and Disgusted Legislator.

A Wonderful Tale Concerning Captain Hall's Arctic Discoveries.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDERBILT'S LEGISLATIVE PURCHASES.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Increasing discontent is manifested by the public and press at the subserviency of the New York Legislature to Vanderbilt's private interest. Letters from Albany of late have stated that the lobby would have been completely starved out by this time if Vanderbilt had not quietly stepped in to supply the vacuum caused by the downfall of Tammany. By the free use of lobbying, Vanderbilt has pressed through a bill to saddle half the cost of building a tunnel north from Forty-second street depot on all the tax-payers of Manhattan Island, the Railroad Company paying the other half. This tunnel is rendered necessary by the almost daily fatal casualties and by the outcry of property-holders along the railroad in the city limits. The great mass of tax-payers cannot see why they must pay an equal share in building Vanderbilt's tunnel. Assemblyman Smith C. Hawkins, who has indignantly resigned on account of the Legislature's shaping its action in accordance with Vanderbilt's beck and nod, arrived here to-day. He says he remained in the Legislature as long as there existed a spirit of reform, but all office-holders in the city were organized lobby resistance to honest efforts in that direction. He asserts that very few members know anything more than the titles of certain bills; that money is freely used; that the Legislature is hopelessly corrupt and dishonest. Members make merry over the fact that those rapid transit schemes with money in them were passed in one day, and a large amount of money is now being distributed to defeat the impeachment of the corrupt Judges in New York City.

DEATH IN A CAISSON.

Another man died to-day at the caisson of the East River bridge, making the second this week killed by asphyxia on coming up to the open air. Gangs of 100 are engaged working in this caisson, a day's work consisting of five hours' labor divided into two watches. Masonry now fills the caisson to the depth of 80 feet beneath the bottom of the caisson—the excavation in the sand is ten feet deeper. Into this excavation ten engines are constantly forcing currents of air, aggregating thirty-six pounds pressure to the square inch. For very few men can labor working in the caisson since the beginning, but the majority on coming out are attacked by cramps, for which hot coffee is provided. The victim, to-day, was a large, healthy man.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The situation in financial circles to-day was marked by some important and interesting features. There was a further advance in gold and foreign exchange, the rise in the former being quite sharp and sudden. The Gold Room presented a more active and animated scene than for a long time past. Rates for foreign exchange in consequence of a public meeting, and but few would attend. The motion was agreed to.

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Yacht Club, yesterday. Commodore Jacob Voorhis was re-elected, and received as a testimonial from the club a silver model of the yacht Maria.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP A CHILD.

Will and H. Taylor, Edward Kelly, and Timothy O'Connor were arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, for attempting to kidnap a child. The attempt was made in the day-time, on a crowded thoroughfare in the presence of thousands of people. Kelly is the father of the child, and had commenced a suit for its recovery from its grandparents, to whom it was entrusted by its mother.

RAILROADS AND WAREHOUSES.

Meeting of the State Commissioners—Products of Illinois Diverted to Wisconsin.

Proceedings to be Commenced Against Railroad Companies Violating the Passenger Act.

The Board of State Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have been in special session at the Briggs House in this city, for two days, and adjourned last night. Commissioners Koerner and Hammond were present, and their Secretary, Mr. J. H. Raymond, but Commissioner Morgan was detained by some unknown cause in the East.

The records and correspondence of the office (which is at Springfield) as well as the Cashier's, Inspector's, and Register's reports from the offices here, were examined and ordered filed.

The following correspondence will explain itself:

To the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: The movements by rail of the products of this State is a subject that is now engrossing the public mind, and as Chicago is the acknowledged center of Western commerce, we beg leave to ask you, whether you have in your possession of any statistics showing that the products of any considerable area of the territory in this State is being diverted to other shipping points outside of Illinois. We would ask your attention to our inquiries, particularly to that section of Illinois lying directly west of Chicago, that is traversed by the Western Union Railway.

Respectfully yours,

Secretary Atlantic and Pacific Railway Co.

CHICAGO, April 24, 1872.

Mr. W. T. Hughes, Secretary Atlantic and Pacific Railway Co.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of the 24th instant, in which you refer to the fact that the Western Union Railway to which you refer running, as it does, on the direct bearing eastward in the general north and south line of Illinois, and which, consequently, passes through a very fertile portion of the country, must necessarily receive the business of the same, and add:—"We would ask your attention to the particulars, as to the amount of products shipped over said line, from which we extract the following statements: In the year 1869, there were shipped from stations in the year 1870, there were shipped from stations in the year 1871, there were shipped from stations. Showing an increase of [illegible] bushels in the year 1870 over 1869, and a decrease in the year 1871 over 1870 of [illegible] bushels. Making a total of [illegible] bushels of grain and [illegible] barrels of pork; from Shannon, 87,100 lbs live stock. And 81,200 lbs pork; making an excess aggregate of 7,900,000 lbs of grain, including the receipts during the months of July to Jan. 1, in the years 1869, 1870, and 1871, there were shipped from—

Shannon.....811,706 bushels of grain
Lanark.....679,350 bushels of grain
Mount Carroll.....493,958 bushels of grain

Making a total of.....1,718,890 bushels of grain

We cannot vouch for the perfect accuracy of these figures, but believe they approximate very closely to the facts, and are sufficient to demonstrate to the careful observer the necessity for the active and immediate measures to be taken, and the prompt measures to bring about a change in the destination of this large and increasing traffic, which is destined in a great measure being borne to markets outside of this State, and which would naturally find its market in Chicago. Very respectfully, etc.,

Chairman Board of Commissioners.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1872.

Chief Inspector Tompkins and Warehouse Registrar Stephen Clary, made verbal report in regard to the business of their respective offices.

Application was made and the aid of the Commissioners was granted for the prosecution of insurance suits against the Illinois Central; Chicago & Alton; Toledo, Wabash & Western; Illinois Central Branch; Burlington & Missouri; Burlington & Quincy, and Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Companies for a violation of the Passenger Act of 1871.

A resolution was adopted instructing C. H. Reed, Esq., State's Attorney to commence criminal proceedings against the warehousemen of the "A. J." in this city, for overcharging in their rates of storage.

The Secretary was instructed to prepare and distribute blanks, for the use of railroad companies in their returns to the Board for the year 1871-'72, and to commence the work of collecting railroad statistics.

ALL ABOUT IT.

Full Particulars of the Falling of the Building on Halsted Street—Affidavits of Two Men Who Were Buried in the Ruins.

The foreman of mason and carpenter of the building which fell down, at No. 146 Halsted street, on Tuesday, having had their "say" about the accident, we now propose to give the man who knocked it into "pi," and the man who was buried in the ruins, a "show," especially as they swore to their statements. They say:

I, W. Rosenberg, being duly sworn, say: On Tuesday the 23d day of April, I was at work on the brick building in process of erection, known as No. 146 south Halsted street, Chicago, for Mr. John Gerow, who is a boss carpenter, and owner of the building, and was superintending the same. Mr. Gerow was at the time. By order of Gerow, I was driving in an oak column four or fifteen inches from the east side of the building, about eight or ten feet between the sill and the girder, as Mr. Gerow told me, and standing on the sill. I told Mr. Gerow that it was too long, but he told me to go ahead, and drive it in the best I could, always, when I began to drive it. I told him it was about eight inches out of plumb. I drove it with about a fifteen-pound sledge hammer. Mr. Gerow and a bricklayer were there. I drove it long. I told him it was, and ought not to be driven in there until it was cut off. I then rested my hand on the east side of the building. When the building began to fall, I heard the brick work that was cracked from my hand. Something fell on me and stunned me. I was insensible for some time. After driving in the column, I walked out to the west, and told my partner so, as my conscience told me there was going to be an accident. I was afraid of the building, and received from the dropping of those heavy timbers. My partner said he would quit, too. The block were about 12 inches square, and were like a post supporting them. They should have been one timber.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of April, A. D., 1872.

WILLIAM E. COWEN, Notary Public.

James Potts, being duly sworn, on oath says: On Tuesday, the 23d of April, I was at work on the brick building in process of erection, known as No. 146 South Halsted street. I was carrying a brick hod, and was on the east side of the building, and putting an oak column in front of the building. They were driving it in with a heavy sledge, and the portion of the column that it was some inches too long. They tried to drive it in with a heavy sledge, and could not. They then let down a few bricks on top of chips of the girder above, and then they drove it in, after about one hour of sledging. I told them when they were sledging it that if they drove it in that way it would toss the building. I never said anything to the carpenter for cutting it too long. I heard Tom King tell the carpenter, John Gerow, the boss carpenter, that "if you keep on driving that way you will knock the building down." He said nothing. I carried a brick on my shoulder, and the carpenters and others were putting on the flooring were prying with something against the brick wall. One man was pulling with all his might, bracing himself with his feet against the wall. I told them that they were talking about the wall. They said they didn't care. I told them they were working that way, and I had to get out of the way. I then went down stairs, and when I got down I heard the crash. I was buried in the ruins. I was taken out by the firemen. I was insensible for some time. I was taken to my home, and am now under the care of a physician.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of April, 1872.

WILLIAM E. COWEN, Notary Public.

Field, Leiter & Co.'s Retail Opening on Madison Street.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co threw open to the public their retail store on Madison street, adjoining their wholesale quarters. The occasion was improved by thousands of ladies and gentlemen, who wandered at pleasure about the rooms until nearly midnight, wondering the progress of business in the wholesale departments, evening found them also handsomely decorated for the exhibition of the brilliant fabrics on sale. The lighted windows made a brilliant contrast with the surrounding of the darkened district. Not less than 20,000 people visited the building during the day and evening, and the retail exposition will be continued during the daytime to-day.

At the time this building was commenced, Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co found themselves too fronted by an imperative necessity for commodious quarters. The entire structure, consisting both wholesale and retail departments, is 90x180 feet, five floors and basement. Materially, it resembles an English warehouse, and an inspection of the interior develops commists with the requirements of the transaction of business, and what would seem to be perfect safe guards against fire.

The retail rooms occupy one floor on Madison street, 85x180 feet, being connected by three arches and lighted by sky-lights. In the western room are displayed cloaks, gloves, silks, dress

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 25.

Speculation seems to have received an additional impulse to-day in all departments of finance, and prices of gold, grain, stocks, and bonds are all somewhat higher than yesterday. The moving cause in most cases, however, is the rise in the price of gold, other prices having, in most cases, only advanced in accordance with it. Below are the prices of some of the leading speculative specialties on April 20, as compared with to-day:

	April 20	April 25	Advance
Gold	111	112	1
U. S. Bonds, 1881	116	117	1
5-20s of 1862,	114	115	1
5-20s of 1864	114	116	2
5-20s of 1865	114	115	1
5-20s of 1865, new	115	116	1
5-20s of 1867	114	115	1
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114	115	1
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114	115	1
10-40s	110	111	1
United States new 6 per cents	111	112	1
United States currency 6s	116	116	
Illinois Canal and Town 6s			95 @ 95
Chicago City 7s			100 asked
Cook County 7s			100 and int.
Gold exchange			111
Sterling exchange (sixty days)			109
Gold and gold coupons			112

LATER.

NEW YORK, April 25 — Stocks firm at 112@112½. Loans, 1@6 per cent. Clearings, $50,000,000. Treasury balances, $30,000.

Governments steady and gold is higher. Stocks firm, with steadiness in Pacific Mails and Erie. Most of which advanced upwards of 2 per cent, though not active. Money easy at 6 per cent. At the afternoon the market was a little easier than at the previous hours, but closed firm. The short interest is at large figures, and it will be difficult to make Wall-Street believe that the bears found it difficult to make borrowers call to pay 1@ for carrying stocks, when they had been called on for half a million more margin on the same contract in Erie.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	117½	118
5-20s of '62	114½	115
5-20s of '64	114½	115
5-20s of '65	114½	115
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114½	115
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114½	115
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114½	115
10-40s	110½	111
United States new 6 per cents	111½	112
United States currency 6s	116½	116½
Illinois Canal and Town 6s		95 @ 95
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5-20s of 1864	114½	115
5-20s of 1865	114½	115
5-20s of 1865, new	115½	116
5-20s of 1867

The Chicago Tribune.

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Friday Morning, April 26, 1872.

THE CINCINNATI NOMINATION.

The mass of Republicans who will be drawn to Cincinnati by the approaching Convention will, without doubt, promptly conform to the general demand, that the delegations from each State shall first meet separately and select from among their number the quota which will be proportionate to the number of votes they are entitled to in the Electoral College (either as many or twice as many), and that these quotas alone shall have tickets of admission to the floor of the Convention as members. With delegations of two thousand from Missouri, as many from Ohio, and enough for an ordinary State Convention from each of the States of New York, Illinois, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania, this is the only mode by which a National Convention can be organized in a manner satisfactory to all the States, and in proportion to the population.

When so organized, the delegates will inevitably vote by States, as in the ordinary National Conventions. In so voting, it becomes the representatives of each State to remember that the success of their nomination must depend entirely upon its acceptability to the whole American people, for it is to this broad constituency that the appeal now lies. The nomination and platform to be made at Cincinnati cannot be thrown on any already organized party for support, but must depend on the spontaneous enthusiasm with which the people, irrespective of past party affiliations, shall rally to its support. All calculations or predictions as to the proportions in which the members of either of the political parties heretofore existing will contribute to elect the Cincinnati candidates are premature. It is eminently desirable that some statesman shall be selected whose record is not in conflict with the platform of the Convention or with the bases on which the Liberal party is formed. It is equally judicious to avoid selecting some negative man whose record is totally irrelevant to the platform, and who is in no way identified with the principles of the Liberal party. Such nominations are always swindles. If any American statesman has had so little to say or do about the Liberal movement that it is not yet known whether he is a Liberal Republican or not, there have been reasons for this silence, which, if he be nominated and elected, would appear in want of co-operation with the other leaders of the Liberal movement. We should inevitably meet with the same disappointment in making such a nomination as the Republican party has met with in nominating Grant, who was never known to be a Republican until after he was nominated, and, when elected, did not co-operate with a single Republican leader, but held the Presidency as a personal and family perquisite. We protest against playing pitch-and-toss with the Cincinnati nomination in such a manner that some indifferent, and, perhaps, half-scornful, spectator of the Liberal Republican movement shall suddenly find the crown laid at his feet by the very "crowd" whom, a moment before, he had regarded as engaged in a questionable enterprise. It were better in the long run that the Convention make no nomination than that it nominate a man who will accept its favor as the lucky accident of a mob movement, and who has no exalted sense of the magnitude of the reforms which call for the dissolution of old parties and the formation of new.

We ask the delegations from each State, therefore, to surrender all mere State preferences and unite upon one who shall be recognized at once throughout the country as a thorough Liberal statesman, whose record shall indicate at once national views, experience, vigor, breadth of mind, honesty, success, and thorough sympathy with, and leadership in, the present reorganization of parties. Without any intimation to that effect on our part, we have been generally credited with desiring that the Convention should present to the country, as its candidate for the Presidency, the name, everywhere honored and trusted, of LYMAN TRUMBULL, of Illinois. Mr. Trumbull does not owe his honors to Executive appointment, for he has never been a courtier, though his intimate friends have been much in power. He has depended for position on his independent personal strength before the people, and on the integrity and sound judgment displayed by him in his course as Senator. Some of the acts which have secured at the time to render him most unpopular were just those which ought to have redounded most to his credit. During the war, he was one of those who believed that the Constitution was strong enough to deal with armed rebellion everywhere, and yet thought that the Government was only weakened by its own violations of law. He opposed, therefore, all arbitrary arrests of citizens on mere suspicion, and introduced and passed, and President Lincoln signed, a bill providing for the discharge of persons so arrested, unless they were indicted in some Criminal Court for some overt act of treason at the next term after their arrest. No Republican Senator gave a more patient trial to those earlier experiments in reconstruction which looked to the most prompt and generous restoration of the Southern States to the Union and of the Southern Rebels to political rights. In all these measures Mr. Trumbull's position was that of an impartial statesman, not of a fanatical extremist or advanced agitator. His position as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate rendered it necessary, when the time came to reconstruct the Southern State Governments on the basis of impartial suffrage, that Mr. Trumbull should take a leading part in framing the mode of reconstruction which is now embodied in the laws and Constitution of the United States, and which, whatever may be said of some of its temporary effects, is the only mode which answers the requirements of a republican form of Government. All this was essential to the restoration of peace and justice. The mode in which it has been done has been finally accepted by all. We do not believe that any American voter who could be induced to vote for any Liberal Republican candidate whatever, would fail to vote for Mr. Trumbull for the part which he bore in framing these amendments to the Constitution.

Whether it be proper subject of praise or blame, may be differently regarded by differently-constituted minds; but it is due to him and to the country to say that, if Mr. Trumbull's record were subjected to the closest scrutiny of a party canvass, it would be found that no American statesman had ever stood so nearly midway between the violence of fanaticism on both sides; none had so frequently voted with his political opponents to check the partisan fury of his friends; none had so seldom proposed unwise or unacceptable measures, nor matured more that were practicable and wise; none had ever kept his name more free from pollution or stain of any kind; none had ever truckled less to power, whether it lay in the people or in their rulers; none had ever more boldly championed the cause of the weak when its champions were few, or tempered their zeal with a truer discretion when the scale turned, and those who had been weak became themselves masters and oppressors; none have shed solace as an experience of power and added so little to their personal emolument or fortune by its exercise; none would so effectively and sincerely embrace the spirit of the reforms proposed by the Liberal party, as no one has been so effectively and additionally its founder; none would be so likely to select his Cabinet and mould his Administration with a view to promoting the true interests of the whole country; none would freely consent to the curtailment of his own existing power in order to promote reform in the Civil Service or the election of Federal office-holders by the people; none has a large a personal acquaintance with the politicians of all parts of the country, and would be so well qualified to satisfy the true wants of the people and thwart the dishonest; in short, we believe no candidate that could be selected would so amply satisfy the popular demand for a sound statesman, would be so triumphantly elected, or, when elected would carry out so effectively the present and future policies of the Liberal party. Still, we do not exhort the delegation from Illinois or any other State to make a State question of the Presidential nomination; nor do we set up any claims to infallibility in this matter. We should name Senator Trumbull with the same partiality and preference if he were a Senator from Massachusetts. We look to the Convention to take a broad and National view of the situation, and nominate a National statesman, whose name shall have the merit and charm of perfect fitness and the ring of success, from the hour it is named at Cincinnati, on until it is elected in November.

DARKNESS OUT OF EGYPT.

The Chicago correspondent of the New York *Times* is now engaged in pouring darkness over Gotham from Southern Illinois. We have before this, and on more than one occasion, pointed out this correspondent's ill-will toward Chicago, his effort to belittle every enterprise which concerned the city's rebuilding and ultimate prosperity, and his palpable untruths concerning well-known citizens. His letters have never shown any favor towards, or interest in, the city, and, if the New York *Times* had employed a man to come here with the express instructions to write Chicago down, he could not have answered the purpose more completely than this person has done with insinuations and malevolence which he could not suppress under the thin guise of news pretensions. He has now written a letter dated at Springfield, with reference to the Liberal Republican movement in Illinois, which contains not only all his customary bad blood, but also a full share of his customary false representations. The letter bears internal evidence that the writer has not been in Springfield at all. The burden of it is, that there were but thirty-eight signers to the "call," and that these thirty-eight represent no influence at all in the Republican party. In point of fact, the number of signers was nearly three hundred and fifty, instead of thirty-eight, and this number could have been increased to thirty-five hundred if it had been deemed necessary. This is falsehood No. 1. His statement that the name of Mr. D. L. Phillips, one of the owners of the *Illinois State Journal*, was appended to the call without his consent, would not have been made had he been in Springfield, as it is totally untrue. This is falsehood No. 2. The third falsehood is contained in the general tenor of the whole letter, namely: that these names do not represent any political influence. The signers to this call embrace four general classes: Those who organized the Republican party in Illinois and placed Mr. Lincoln at the head of it; those who are now identified with it; prominent citizens, not holding office, but possessed of political influence, because possessed of personal reputation; and the leading Germans of the State. In the first class are such menas Jesse K. Dubois, O. M. Hatch, O. H. Miner, John McConnell, Wm. Butler, Lawrence Weldon, John H. Bryant, William H. Herndon, William Jayne, D. L. Phillips, Jesse W. Fell, Leonard Swett, and others, who were the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, and helped to crystallize its principles in the nomination and election of Mr. Lincoln, who was a warm personal friend of all of them. They have all done eminent service for the State in their respective positions, and retired from those positions with no stain upon their names. Now, when the party has degenerated into a one-man power, they once more lend their names and their strong influence to the Reform movement which has been inaugurated at Cincinnati. Five members of the present State Government have pronounced in favor of the Liberal movement: Governor Palmer; Hon. Edward Rummel, Secretary of State; Hon. Washington Bushnell, Attorney General; Hon. Hibert Dilger, Adjutant General, and Hon. Newton Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction. This will take something more than the affidavit of the correspondent of the New York *Times* to convince people in Illinois that these men have no political influence. In the list of citizens who have appended their names to the call, many of the most influential men in the State, who have never held office, are embraced. The representation from Chicago is characteristic of the whole State. Such names as N. K. Fairbank, Henry W. King, Colonel C. G. Hammond, Jesse O. Norton, Julius Rosenthal, E. S. Isham, Van H. Higgins, R. M. Hough, Charles Hitchcock, L. B. Otis, Wirt Dexter, Murry Nelson, N. Ludington, B. P. Hutchinson, Franklin MacVeagh, C. P. Kellogg, W. S. Doggett, P. W. Gates, and others, are the names of men who, for years, have been prominent in business and the various learned professions—names which have always had a leading influence in shaping municipal and State politics, and still exert that influence. We need not specify the German names, for to do that would necessitate enumerating all the prominent Germans in the State. It is a sufficient indication of the German feeling that Frederick Hecker and Gustavus Koerner will go to Cincinnati. It is an equally sufficient indication of the esteem in which these gentlemen are held that the *Staats Zeitung*, which does not agree with politically, calls the former a man of "golden heart," and nominates the latter for Governor.

We have already sufficiently exposed the falsity of the statements of the correspondent of the New York *Times*. In Illinois and the West they can have no effect, except to provoke a smile even from the believers in the policy which that paper advocates. But it is due to readers at the East, who may not be so well acquainted with Western politics, that these absurd errors should be exposed.

POWERS OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

A Committee of the United States Senate has been investigating the subject of the relative authority of the two Houses of Congress. It will be remembered that the House passed a bill repealing the duty on salt. This bill, when sent to the Senate, was by that body wholly changed. The repeal of the duty on salt was stricken out, and a bill remodelling the entire tariff was substituted. When this changed bill was returned to the House, that body, by resolution, directed that it be returned to the Senate, with an expression that, in the judgment of the House, the action of the Senate was entirely unconstitutional, the exclusive power to originate revenue bills being committed to the House.

The Senate Committee on Elections and Privileges have been considering this question, and have reported that the Senate, in its action on the bill repealing the duties on salt, has exceeded its constitutional authority. The section of the Constitution on this subject reads: "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose, or concur with, amendments, as on other bills." The Senate Committee concede that a bill for raising revenue may be a bill to increase or diminish the existing taxes; that a bill reducing an existing rate of duty from 50 to 40 per cent is a bill for raising revenue, and such a bill could not constitutionally originate in the Senate, nor could such provisions be added to the bill, by way of amendment, that did not provide for raising revenue.

This report has yet to be acted upon by the Senate, in which, up to this time, there has been always shown a determination never to surrender an equal authority to supervise the National taxation. This subject has been long discussed, and the present temper of the House is to treat the pretensions of the Senate with very little respect. The difference between the two Houses on this subject will probably be used by the Senate as a pretext for not taking any action on the Tariff bill.

The desire of the Senate to avoid legislation on this subject is evidenced by the call of a caucus for the purpose of selecting such subjects as that body will act on at this session, and, by rule, prohibit any action on any other bill. This extraordinary proceeding was first practised in March, 1871. It was resorted to in order to escape action on the bills passed by the House repealing the duties on salt and coal. This is the Morton policy. He first coerces a majority of a caucus to determine what bills shall not be considered, and then in the Senate compels that body, by the crack of the caucus-whip to arrest all action on all subjects which these caucusites may be unwilling to meet. In this way, less than half the Senate is able to arrest the wheels of legislation, completely controlling the action of the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives may protect itself against such despotism by peremptorily rejecting every resolution for the adjournment of Congress until such time as the Senate shall have acted upon all bills deemed by the people's representatives essential to the National welfare.

We have already printed the substance of President Woolsey's exposition of the futility of the claim for indirect damages in the Alabama case, and, as a companion to that, we print a couple of paragraphs from a long communication by William Beach Lawrence, the eminent authority on International Law, who, it will be perceived, arrives at the same conclusion as President Woolsey. Mr. Lawrence says:

> It is a received principle of the jurisprudence common to England and the United States that damages must always be limited to the proximate consequence of the act complained of. Has this been a contest between individuals, would the idea of consequential damages ever suggest itself? We have had, since the commencement of our Government, numerous cases of reclamations on belligerent powers for the violation of our neutral rights, though I only can recall one treaty in which the United States were a party, where damages were accorded by a neutral to a belligerent. I refer to the treaty of 1794, already cited. But neither on that occasion, nor in the indemnity treaties with France and Spain, have the United States since the reign of the first Napoleon, although most unquestionably the effects of the Berlin and Milan decrees; in connection with the British orders in Council, were in no degree to be measured by the actual capture and confiscation of the vessels and cargoes of our merchants, was the suggestion ever made, that indemnity should go beyond compensation for the value of the property taken or destroyed.

With reference to the obvious course which the Government should take in the present dilemma, Mr. Lawrence says:

> For our own part, believing that the claim for indirect damages was unwisely presented in the first instance, we cannot but think that the magnanimous policy for the United States to adopt would be frankly to say so. We cannot but believe that such a declaration would be preferable, in every point of view, to bringing the matter formally before the Board, with the understanding beforehand that it should be unanimous in favor of the British claim. Whatever may be the final decision of the Geneva Tribunal for the Alabama claims would go nigh to destroying all those fond hopes which philanthropists have entertained of substituting friendly arbitration for war. Whatever may happen with regard to the Alabama arbitration, we feel sure that Treaty, Washington, the history of our diplomatic relation s with England emboldens us to say that no cause can have serious effusing the supreme tribunals of either country are likely to ensue from it.

How much longer will the Administration persist in refusing to remove the obstacles in the way of successful arbitration? After it has been proven guilty of an error by the highest international law authorities in the country, as well as by the judgments of ordinary common sense, such perversity is simply inconceivable.

The letter of the Hon. Charles Francis Adams to David A. Wells is a refreshing item in the political literature of the day. In the first place, its hearty frankness attracts attention, and its disclaimer of any desire to be President, or to be a candidate, will commend itself to the public by its unquestionable sincerity. The spirit and tone of Mr. Adams' letter are admirable, and they take us back to the times when such a thing as a man thrusting himself upon the people as a candidate, or capturing a nomination by the use of Federal patronage, would have been regarded as disgraceful, and as evidence that such person should not be elected.

The original theory of our Government was, that the people of each State were to appoint of their own citizens a prescribed number of experienced men, who, when selected, were to review the condition of the country, its needs and its circumstances, and to select for the offices of President and Vice President such citizens as might appear to them best qualified in every way for the time and the occasion. The States were to choose the Electors, and the latter choose the President. But times have changed. The election of Presidents has been virtually taken away from the Electors and the people, and committed to certain bodies, unknown to the Constitution, called party conventions.

Mr. Adams, in his letter, disclaims all desire for a nomination or election. He disclaims all pretensions to the office. But if the people, upon a review of the whole field, shall select him for the office, then, and not otherwise, will he concern himself in the matter. The letter is the expression of a man who, whether he be ever President or not, has written by his acts an honorable history as statesman, diplomatist, patriot, and gentleman. In all these respects he has no superiors, and but few equals among the dead of the present day who attempt and really do govern and control the destiny of the Republic. The election of such a man to the Presidency would be a most timely and the wise policy of electing men to that office fitted by experience, ability, and integrity to represent the intelligence and capacity of a Republic of forty millions of freemen.

In Governor Palmer's speech he reproduced from one of his letters the following paragraph, written in relation to the legislation of the last Congress authorizing the President at any time to take military possession of any State, and suspend the civil Government therein:

> I have written frankly and earnestly, with the hope that the Congress of the United States will, at some time, conclude that there is a practical limit to its powers, and that Republican will remember that, while the machinery of despotism may be perfectly safe and harmless in our hands, your foes (Democrats) may carry the elections at some time, and then, may God have mercy on our souls.

There is nothing so dangerous in Government as precedent. Charles I. of England referred to various precedents of his predecessors, which fully sustained him in his defiance of Parliament, and in the exercise of arbitrary power, and it required all the sturdy energy of the Roundheads to maintain the liberties of the people. Relying on precedent, the King lost his head, it being found necessary to overcome one series of precedents with another in the opposite extreme.

The men who profess such a horror lest, by possibility, the Democrats may at some time obtain possession of the Government, seem to forget that the only precedent, in the National legislation, for the exercise of arbitrary power, destructive of the rights and liberties of the States and the people, is furnished by the ill-advised legislation of the last two years, and that, by exercising the powers conferred by that legislation, a Democratic President may depose the Governor and other civil authority of every State, and substitute, for the time being, a military tribunal of his own selection. Is it not the policy of the Republican party to get that legislative precedent repealed just as soon as possible? It is not only a reproach to our civilization, but a dangerous power to be inherited by any other political party.

The cable despatches for the past two or three days have contained significant allusions to the bill introduced in Parliament by Mr. Fawcett as endangering the position of the Cabinet. The bill which Mr. Fawcett has introduced relates to the University of Dublin, or Trinity College, which is really the University, and involves the question of education in Ireland. The College was originally founded for the dissemination of education upon the Protestant basis. In 1793, it departed somewhat from its exclusive character, and allowed Roman Catholics to be admitted to instruction and to take degrees. Nevertheless, this close still remains excluded from prizes and from the government of the institution. Upon the disestablishment of the Irish Church, no excuse was left for these restrictions, and Mr. Fawcett has now introduced a bill to meet the wishes of the authorities of the College, which abolishes all religious tests, and reconstitutes the government of the College so as to gradually admit people of all religious opinions to a share in the government. Mr. Gladstone has accepted the test clauses of the bill, but refuses to accept the bill as affording any settlement of the University question in Ireland, and denies that the establishment of mixed education can be regarded as solving the question of education in Ireland. It is this decision which has disaffected the Nonconformists, who oppose the demand of the Roman Catholics for separate educational institutions at which they can take degrees, and threatens the position of the Cabinet.

Mr. A. P. Burrus, of Janesville, is trying to spur up the good people of that burg into subscribing for stock in the "Amphibious Locomotive." This hybrid is to run on a railroad, to feet bread, from the Atlantic to Lake Erie. The road is to be built out into the lake, about 25 feet below the surface, for some distance. When the machine comes to the jumping-off place, a new set of wheels is put into requisition, and the locomotive becomes a steamboat. A similar contrivance allows it to come up on dry land at Detroit, and thence it travels, on another broad-gauge road, to Lake Michigan. It is to be sufficiently large to carry a vessel of 600 tons, so that all necessity for ship-canals will be done away with. The rate of speed is to be 125 miles per hour on land, and 25 miles in water. In fact, in the words of the inventor, "we shall surpass the eagle in its flestiness." We fully coincide with Mr. Burrus in his opinion that this is the greatest invention of the age.

The Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts G. C. Converse and C. F. Adams, Jr., have issued a circular to the different railroad companies of the State in relation to a reduction of the rates of fare and freight. They argue that the cost of equipping and running a railroad has greatly diminished; that it is only just that charges should be reduced in a like ratio; and that such a reduction will really increase the earnings of the companies by causing a vast increase in the business done. On this latter point, they make a noteworthy suggestion. It is, that the rates shall not be lowered equably, because a small reduction will scarcely have any effect anywhere, but that the tariff on some articles of prime necessity, coal for instance, shall be cut down one-half, so that the change may be felt at once. If the railroads do not follow this advice, the Legislature will probably compel them to do so.

The Wisconsin Legislature has petitioned Congress to remove from the State some roving bands of Winnebago and Pottawatomie Indians which have been harassing the western counties. Three reason are given in the petition: The redskins steal the cranberries of the Wisconsin peasantry; they burn the forests; and, when they are arrested, "in numerous cases the whitey-traders have broken the jails and set them free." This last statement is a curious commentary on the British Government, such a course should now be open to us. The dispute practically would seem to have resolved itself into a question of etiquette. The United States do not make the demand with the expectation of getting anything, and all that England has to assent to, is that this little ceremony may not be gone through. An abrupt termination of the treaty of Washington, the history of our diplomatic relation s with England emboldens us to say that no cause quite so serious as offending the susceptibilities of either country are likely to ensue from it.

How much longer will the Administration persist in refusing to remove the obstacles in the way of successful arbitration? After it has been proven guilty of an error by the highest international law authorities in the country, as well as by the judgments of ordinary common sense, such perversity is simply inconceivable.

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Mr. Adams, in his letter, disclaims all desire for a nomination or election. He disclaims all pretensions to the office. But if the people, upon a review of the whole field, shall select him for the office, then, and not otherwise, will he concern himself in the matter. The letter is the expression of a man who, whether he be ever President or not, has written by his acts an honorable history as statesman, diplomatist, patriot, and gentleman. In all these respects he has no superiors, and but few equals among the dead of the present day who attempt and really do govern and control the destiny of the Republic. The election of such a man to the Presidency would be a most timely and the wise policy of electing men to that office fitted by experience, ability, and integrity to represent the intelligence and capacity of a Republic of forty millions of freemen.

In Governor Palmer's speech he reproduced from one of his letters the following paragraph, written in relation to the legislation of the last Congress authorizing the President at any time to take military possession of any State, and suspend the civil Government therein:

> I have written frankly and earnestly, with the hope that the Congress of the United States will, at some time, conclude that there is a practical limit to its powers, and that Republicans will remember that, while the machinery of despotism may be perfectly safe and harmless in our hands, your foes (Democrats) may carry the elections at some time, and then, may God have mercy on our souls.

There is nothing so dangerous in Government as precedent. Charles I. of England referred to various precedents of his predecessors, which fully sustained him in his defiance of Parliament, and in the exercise of arbitrary power, and it required all the sturdy energy of the Roundheads to maintain the liberties of the people. Relying on precedent, the King lost his head, it being found necessary to overcome one series of precedents with another in the opposite extreme.

The men who profess such a horror lest, by possibility, the Democrats may at some time obtain possession of the Government, seem to forget that the only precedent, in the National legislation, for the exercise of arbitrary power, destructive of the rights and liberties of the States and the people, is furnished by the ill-advised legislation of the last two years, and that, by exercising the powers conferred by that legislation, a Democratic President may depose the Governor and other civil authority of every State, and substitute, for the time being, a military tribunal of his own selection. Is it not the policy of the Republican party to get that legislative precedent repealed just as soon as possible? It is not only a reproach to our civilization, but a dangerous power to be inherited by any other political party.

The cable despatches for the past two or three days have contained significant allusions to the bill introduced in Parliament by Mr. Fawcett as endangering the position of the Cabinet. The bill which Mr. Fawcett has introduced relates to the University of Dublin, or Trinity College, which is really the University, and involves the question of education in Ireland. The College was originally founded for the dissemination of education upon the Protestant basis. In 1793, it departed somewhat from its exclusive character, and allowed Roman Catholics to be admitted to instruction and to take degrees. Nevertheless, this close still remains excluded from prizes and from the government of the institution. Upon the disestablishment of the Irish Church, no excuse was left for these restrictions, and Mr. Fawcett has now introduced a bill to meet the wishes of the authorities of the College, which abolishes all religious tests, and reconstitutes the government of the College so as to gradually admit people

CINCINNATI.

Where the Headquarters of the Illinois Delegation Will Be.

Additional Signatures to the Illinois Call.

The Movement at Rockford, Ill.---Character of the Liberal Republicans of Indiana.

The Iowa Liberal State Convention---List of Cincinnati Delegates---Gratz Brown's Speech.

Action of Germans at St. Joseph, Mo.---The Liberals at Camden, N. J.

Expressions of Sentiment by the Press---What One of the Beechers Says.

Illinois.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ILLINOIS DELEGATION.

The headquarters of the Illinois delegations at the Cincinnati Convention will be at Green wood Hall, on Vine street. The hall will be at their service Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

ADDITIONAL SIGNATURES TO THE ILLINOIS CALL.

The following names have been sent in by Republicans of Illinois wishing to have their signatures appended to the call for the Cincinnati Convention:

Edward Rummel, J. M. Jerdan, B. Furth, Chas. M. Smith, S. O. Walter, S. G. Jones, Hiram P. Waldo, P. Minninger, Thomas Pardlen, R. A. Cary, Wm. McGregor, H. M. Vose, Levi Rhoades, H. S. Warner, George L. King, C. W. Fairrington, Hubert Dilger, Geo. S. Hascall, Fredk. M. Grant, J. S. Mechanic, J. H. Shutts, Frank E. Murphy, Chas. Breckwald, Chas. Puhrman, B. Nettleton, T. Judson Hall, Jas. D. Taylor, S. W. Sanborn, Edward Mann, Wm. Heisterman, J. P. Donn, Chas. Bielfeldt, Wm. Hoffmann, Chas. Bielfeldt, Jr., Wm. H. Swanson, Jas. D. Taylor, H. F. McCoy, T. Bradley, F. N. Gates, Geo. Bielfeldt, M. D. Cook, John Peterson, C. E. Henderson, Geo. Lewis Miles, R. Lloyd Selby, D. C. Meredith, Jr., Wm. Grin, E. H. Pfaff, James O. Crosby, Hiram Barney, J. R. Erbens, G. H. Hoffman, Herman Lehr, Herman Luers, Wm. Penn Nixon, S. W. Poor, M. Rinderacher, De Witt C. Cram, F. L. Massey, Richard Roche, F. Stunning, W. L. Brockley, J. H. Thompson, Geo. Schneider, J. W. Hasbrouck, Wm. A. Pinsbe, G. Grossweiler, George Scadlin, E. D. Cook, Jacob Beidler, H. M. Kelly, Jacob Beidler, Jr., Wm. Aschoff, Jacob Miller, Wm. Schaffner, Jr., Chas. Schaffner, Jr., Wm. Schaffner, Jr., Chas. Schaffner, Jr., Wm. H. Clark, Thos. G. Reed, Jr., Chas. Schaffner, G. Schaffner, Jr., Wm. Schaffner, T. Mayhan, J. W. Burroughs, Geo. F. Bothwell, Chas. McKelvey, Jr., H. Darby, George Bostwick, John Wentworth.

Mr. Grinnell announced that he had received letters indorsing the Cincinnati movement from J. H. Swan, of Sioux City; Governor Brown, of Missouri; W. L. Redman, of Bellevue; F. M. Sutton, Clerk of the Court of Marshall County; R. Humphrey, of Floyd; Colonel John H. Keatley, of Council Bluffs; W. Hayes, of Cedar Falls; J. Q. Crosby, of Blackhawk; Hon. Jas. Towne, of Chickasaw; Senator J. W. Dixon, of Ottumwa; Geo. W. Cleveland, of Polk; J. H. Sanders, of Sigourney; R. Weissman, of Iowa; W. A. Mahan, of Indiana; H. M. Holden, of Kansas City; John R. Bothwell, of Clarence, and an ex-member of Congress from Wisconsin, whose name was not given. Mr. Van Horn had left a large number of similar letters at his home in Muscatine.

Speeches were made by Governor Brown, of Missouri; the Hon. J. B. Grinnell; the Hon. Jacob Butler, of Muscatine; C. F. Davis, of Lee; and Judge Rover, of Burlington. The following is a synopsis of Governor Brown's remarks:

He said he ought not to need any introduction to the men of Iowa. It is now twenty years since he had first the honor to plant the free flag upon slave soil, and from that day to this, in all the bitter controversies which have prevailed, he has received a hearty greeting from the people of Iowa. In 1870 he again took the bright banner and again met with encouragement from Iowa. And now, what is this Libe ralism in which you are invited to take part? What does it mean (its name is legion) its members and principles, and no man can say that there is any thing in a name. Is it Democratic or Republican? Why, Where then is the crime? If it be neither then, that you have enunciated the principles upon which the party now in power was founded, and has conducted and the principles are right, whose then is the treason? No such thing. Now we shall we settle peace upon those communities which have been torn and ravished by the war. Six years ago there was no peace. Then the cry of war or politics or power, you'll be able to strut from crowns of laurel to Galena, and lay these reverently at the feet of that soldier who won the battle of Appomattox. Ah, but there were 40,000 brave men and true who died, that the nation might have a new birth of freedom; we cannot forget them), and some of those men would turn in their shallow graves beside the Chickahominy, could they see the cause for which they died abused and defiled by a Cabinet officer who, wrapped in the folds of the flag, would use it as a cloak to cover the walls of the Treasury [applause], and dupe the people's gold with a hand as lavish, and an audacity as unbridled as that of Marc Antony Trimm virate in the worst days of its power. [Cheers.] Abraham Lincoln—may God keep his memory green in all our hearts—and of Henry Wilson, of whose character that he was so fickle a politician that he did not know by what his own opinions would be to-morrow—[applause]—and Mr. Wilson stands up in the Congress Institute and thanks God that the crimes of this Administration, and would ask us to believe that window will die, that patriotism is in its grave that the country is bankrupt, that the professional ring who "feed," "feed" on the nation's vitals at Washington are driven out of power. [Cheers.] which these men have made a place for themselves capable of many honors," are, and "dan of thieves." [Applause.] Where is the confidence of this sen of Massachusetts? Alas! alas! for my country, if this spirit of personal hate is to be more powerful for the spirit of nationality. The Declaration is as a testament. Never in the history of America (not excepting the days of Murphy) has any man ever so shamelessly used for selfish purposes the name of Ulysses S. Grant as has been his trusty henchman in this party. [Cheers.] Princes Blaine. [Cheers.] His condition is properly signified by that sentence in the Congressional Record indictment against Grant from leading Republicans in Congress, which like Macaulay's indictment against Charles the First, charges him with supporting, and endorsing these conspirators (against whom we are, indeed, glad General Grant has vonsanctly assumed the responsibility of their actions. Not only the Democrats, but Republicans of reasonableness with supreme contempt. Actuated solely by ambition and the spirit of aggrandizement, he has been very prompt to use the United States bayonets in support of his own selfish purposes. In fact, he is responsible for public and political duty as subordinate to his personal interests. [Applause.] Is this statesman-like power carefully and thoughtfully exercised? Is this the kind of personal despotism we want in the hands of a President? Are there men who are in favor of a Republican Government in the United States, or is this believe we are in supreme peril of losing it? [Cries of "No, no."] How they hunt Schurz and pour sweet oil on the hand writing on the wall, and the feast of Belshazzar is well high ended. [Cheers.] In conclusion he said he was going to Cincinnati to do what he could to prevent the renomination of President Grant, because, as it seems, he already foregone conclusion.

Texas.

A DELEGATE TO CINCINNATI.

The Hon. Thomas H. Stribbling, Judge of the District Court at San Antonio, Texas, was in New Orleans on the 23d inst., on his way North. He is to attend the Cincinnati Convention.

New Jersey.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MEETING AT CAMDEN.

The Liberal Republicans of Camden met on the 22d inst., and selected nineteen delegates to Cincinnati, the delegates being headed by the Hon. James M. Scovel. Mr. S. made the following remarks:

> We meet to protest against the insolence, the arrogance, the nepotism, yes! and the despotism of the present Administration. Cries of "Yes, yes." We are charged with personal animosity toward Grant. When I fought in war of politics or power, we'll be the first to take fresh crowns of laurel to Galena, and lay these reverently at the feet of that soldier who won the battle of Appomattox. And of the two, a declared despotism, tempered by assassination is to be preferred to a concealed despotism that maintains itself by the purchase of a sufficient troop of mercenaries to quell the universal clamor and run the machinery of a dynasty.
>
> It is also clear that there was wisdom and almost miraculous foresight given to the framers of our Constitution, when they so strenuously positioned a troop of State Legislatures, all the powers not granted away to the Federal Legislature, that there were not matted to the Federal Legislature, that there party organization, centralized at Washington, and legislating solely for purposes of party or place, general integrity and patriotism, have to be feared that thirty or forty independent divisions of the same party, ready to join in the conspiracy to plunder the funds of a State Treasury for maintenance.
>
> O, it were well had been admitted that the powers of the Federal Government, as conferred by the Constitution, were paramount, supreme. But the war has not conferred upon the Federal Government the right to meddle with all the interests of man that call for legislation. The immense money power that would now be wielded by the National Government for years to come, gives it already more political power than is in Social Freedom, and the general welfare of the people, because it encourages indulgence to the worst passions and impulses of human nature.
>
> *Resolved*, That we repudiate the Constitution of the world as enunciated by Mrs. Woodhull at Washington, especially that part under which the Government encourages lawlessness, and would insensibly and perpetuate the reign of swindlers and knaves. That we believe that woman suffrage would be the worst calamity that could befall the country.
>
> Mr. SCHULTZE'S CONCERT

takes place on Friday evening, at BAUER'S music store, Monroe street, when a rich and rare treat is promised. On this occasion he will be assisted by Mrs. E. R. Carpenter (soprano), Mrs. W. S. Walcott (alto), Mr. Goodwin Cook (bass), Mr. Percy Foote (violin), Mr. Falk (organ), and Mr. Reynolds (piano). Mr. Schultze has had a high reputation as a tenor for many years in Europe, and has made unusual claims to the patronage of musical people. His assistants are also well and favorably known in musical circles, and we may reasonably look forward to a pleasant entertainment.

The Railroad Conflict at Clinton, Iowa---Fatal Accident.

CLINTON, Iowa, April 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Since my last, the attack on the railroad contest was slightly changed. On Monday last, the Sheriff of Whiteside County, Ill., arrived upon the scene of the contest, armed with an injunction restraining the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy from making the connection, but was unable to serve the papers until Tuesday of the present week, when he succeeded in making service, upon which the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy engaged the best minds and lawyer of Chicago should put forth a protest against Mrs. Woodhull.

Mr. Reynolds inquired if the object of the meeting was not a third party movement?

Mrs. Mills said that the resolutions stated a disagreement from the social views of Mrs. Woodhull. These social questions stood to-day between women and suffrage, and should not place themselves right on the record.

Mrs. Willard said Mrs. Woodhull occupied a prominent position, and was recognized by a large body of people. Other social questions had been brought into their meetings.

Mrs. Jones asked for the withdrawal of the resolutions, which met with a prompt compliance.

Dr. Paoli was called forward for a few remarks of encouragement. He defined politics as pulosophy applied to social life. He said that women should have the ballot, as she can die on the scaffold with the same moral courage as man, and his fight for principle. Napoleon was defeated not frightened by a hostile army, but had been scared by Madame de Stael. The cause of woman suffrage was a good one, and the world should progress with energy.

Mrs. Willard. One word about courage. Men have the most physical and women the most moral courage. With all her detestable ideas, Mrs. Woodhull had more moral courage than any man in the country. Men have forever plunged into war and sins, while women nursed their young at home.

Mrs. Seward read the call for the People's convention at Steinway Hall, New York, on May 9 and 10, under the auspices of the National Suffrage Association. She reminded them that a movement had long been needed, and they ought to join in it. Like Mrs. Woodhull, they might become somewhat notorious, but would be glad of it in the end. She desired a delegate nominated at the present meeting—not a woman, as that would be too much as for the ladies. They might nominate Mrs. Woodhull. she could run as well as Grant.

Mrs. Jones said Mrs. Woodhull had nothing to do with the Steinway Hall meeting.

Mrs. Leonard said the call ignored all side issues.

Mr. Reynolds offered a series of resolutions in favor of human progress, and said he had worked for years for a new party, believing that only in that way could woman obtain the ballot.

Mr. Reynolds' resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Ira Porter said he had discovered that the moving spirit in the Steinway Hall meeting was Mrs. Woodhull.

Mrs. Mills said women were not

REUNION AND REFORM.

The Progress of the Movement in Chicago.

Mass Meeting, Last Evening, of Opponents of Grant's Re-Election.

Earnest and Enthusiastic Gathering of Citizens, Irrespective of Party.

Speeches by Hon. Leonard Swett, and Generals Lieb and Stiles.

Adoption of Resolutions Cordially Indorsing the Cincinnati Convention.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens assisted in the Reunion Reform movement was held last evening in West Twelfth street. It had been especially designed to bring out a large attendance of the German element, and in this the open-up of the meeting were successful to a gratifying extent, although the audience included men of all nationalities, among them many of the most prominent citizens of Cuicago. There was manifested a cordial enthusiasm and party sympathy with the purposes of the meeting which augur well for the success of the Liberal Republican and Reform movement in Cook county.

REMARKS OF GENERAL LIEB.

The meeting was called to order by General ——, who explained the auspices under which the meeting was called, speaking as follows:

... may be necessary to explain the reason why this meeting was called. Speaking for myself, as a life-long Republican, I will say that the determination of Missouri to leave the party, and invest the situation with new features, and the determination of the latter to insist on forced reconciliation with some one of the several parties, and to be married men, whom he knew you never do," says Mr. Foltz, the "Prayer," from Mr. Mr. Bidwell, and "Ave Maria" from "Mr. Bidwell," and "Ave Maria" from "Mr. Bidwell," and "Ave Maria" from "Mr. Bidwell,"

FOREIGN.

An Understanding Said to Exist Between the Spanish Carlists and the Republicans.

A General Uprising Agreed Upon—Plan of the Revolutionists.

Exciting Debate in the English Commons on the University Tests Bill.

Funeral Obsequies of Earl the Mayo in Dublin.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 25.—A thunder-storm of unusual violence passed over the midland counties this morning, doing great damage. Houses were uprooted, churches injured, and some lives are reported lost.

DUBLIN, April 25.—Richmond, the Home Rule candidate, has been returned to Parliament from Wexford, after a heated contest.

The obsequies of the late Viscroy and Governor-General of India, Earl Mayo, took place today. The remains were landed from the steam yacht Enchantress this morning, at Kingston, and brought to this city in a special train. An imposing funeral procession nearly a mile in length, consisting of the principal officers of the Government, a large detachment of regular troops, and many city societies was formed, and passed through the principal streets, which were crowded with dense masses of sympathizing spectators. Conspicuous in the funeral cortege were the Marquis of Lorne, representative of Her Majesty the Queen; Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, at the head of a brilliant staff, and the Mayor and corporation of the city of Dublin. The remains will be taken to Mayo, the family seat of the deceased, for final interment.

LONDON, April 25.—In the House of Lords tonight, the Duke of Cleveland moved a second reading of the Prisoners' Ministers bill, the object of which is to pay Roman Catholic Chaplains for their services in prisons.

Lord Cleveland said no one observed that many sections of the community enjoyed support and encouragement, while intensely Catholic and the passing of this bill was as much a matter of public duty as any other.

Lord Oranmore spoke against the measure. He declared that the time had come when the predecessors of the Church of Rome should be curbed.

Lord Carnarvon and Morley supported the bill as an act of justice which ought to pass.

Viscount Middleton confessed that when it was proposed to free a Romish priest an official person, he felt bound to halt.

The bill was passed by a vote of 58 to 32.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Pawcett, in order to get the floor, moved an adjournment of the House preparatory to calling attention in regard to the Dublin University test bill. He complained of the course of the Government with regard to the bill. Second after session a measure of this kind has been promised, but none having appeared, this year has been introduced by gentlemen outside of the Ministry. The Government had supported the second reading of the bill, and now they refused any of their friends to press the measure forward. In this manner the Government were proceeding with the entire bill as a vote of want of confidence, he wanted the House to say whether it was the intention of the Government to carry out its two. The Government had taken a course which was fatal to the privileges of private members. Unquestionably three-fourths of the House were favorable to the bill, but if they had to decide between the Dublin University tests and a Liberal Government, they would be compelled to pair off in favor of the former. Mr. Fawcett concluded with the promise that, if the Government would give the second bill its Committee, its promoters would be satisfied.

Dr. Playfair, member for Edinburgh and St. Andrew's University, seconded the motion to adjourn. Mr. Fawcett's motion. He could not let the opportunity pass without expressing regret at the course the Government, with a large majority behind, and wanting great professions of interest in popular education for years, could not understand how obstruction to the bill in the Ministerial ranks on a question so insignificant.

Mr. Bowerie, member for Kilmarnock, a Liberal, deprecated the opposition, and called to mind the defeats which the Govern ment had lately suffered, and admonished the Ministers that the confidence of the House is by no already shaken. He quoted an article in the London *Daily News* of Monday last, announcing that the threats, if not of the Government had determined to make the Dublin University Bill a Cabinet question. It was only necessary to read the article to understand that the House thought the medium of a newspaper. He asked Gladstone who the author of the article was, and if he was a member of the Cabinet, and, if so, who?

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, complained of the strange proceeding into which the speaker had fallen. He admitted that the Government was pledged to take up the subject of education in Ireland; but that pledge had not been fulfilled, but so only from want of time. Two sessions had been given to the complaints of Ireland, and if England and Scotland were neglected. He denied all responsibility for the newspaper article, and he was totally aware of its author. He protested against being considered bound by it. As for the request of the member from Brighton to appoint a day for the consideration of the bill, it was impossible to grant it. He could not do as much even for a Government measure.

After some remarks from Mr. Dease followed, George Morgan, of Derbyshire, called the member for Brighton a political fabricant and advised him to go over to the Conservatives.

Mr. Fawcett pronounced the answer given him by the Government unsatisfactory, and closed his remarks by stating that he should push the bill hereafter as a private member.

The House went into a committee on the Ballot bill, and several amendments proposed by the Government were adopted by large majorities.

GERMANY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The London Telegraph, of April 26, says of the German admiration for the French: "Prince Bismarck has been from the first alive to the certainty that, at some time or other, the conquered province would enable France to recuse its revenge, and in the light of that foreknowledge he planned and exacted his quarantees; but he did not anticipate that the speedy revival of France to be so rapid, and the problem for him now is whether France has been sufficiently crushed and weakened for the security of Germany. Our present information leads us to notice that the Imperial Chancellor will not attempt any interference with Thiers' plan for freeing France from straining a march upon Germany. He is determined to have absolute security, in the event of the war with France, which he regards as inevitable, and which he is going to bring on, whether M. Thiers may see it or not. The Prince believes that he has the confidence of France of nearly all the Catholic and clerical party, and will not be slow to close that iron grip for securing the tranquility and safety of Germany.

BERLIN, April 25.—The Empress Augusta will leave Berlin on the 29th for England, to visit Queen Victoria. She will be absent about ten days.

SPAIN.

LONDON, April 25.—It is reported that Don Carlos has entered Spain.

MADRID, April 25.—Friends of the Ministry in the Cortes held a meeting last night, which was presided over by Admiral Topete. The object of the meeting was to secure the Government of sympathy and support in its struggle with the insurrection. Senor Sagasta was present and made a thirty speech, demanding that the Republican party of progress should be placed at the head of the country. Minister of Marshal Serrano and Senor Rosas also made addresses full of patriotic enthusiasm and loyalty.

PARIS, April 25.—The Spanish mails have not come to hand to-day.

The Universo and *Liberta* announce that Don Carlos has crossed the frontier, and is now in Spain at the head of 9,000 men. The same journals speak of a perfect understanding exists between the Carlists and the Republicans. The former are to give the Republicans the open campaign, and leave the towns defenceless against the Republicans, who are to rise against the Government on the 1st of May in all parts of Spain.

Only two leaders in Catalonia have as yet joined the insurrection.

The French legitimists hold aloof from this last dashing scheme of Don Carlos.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 25.—It is now rumored that the Duke de Noailles is to be Minister to Washington while Jules Ferry will go to Rio Janeiro as the Minister of France to Brazil.

Arrangements are being made by American residents to welcome Miss Nellie Grant. During her stay a ball will be given in her honor at the Grand Hotel.

MARSEILLES, April 25.—An Italian bark, with a cargo of 1,900 casks of petroleum, took fire last night, in the harbor of this city, and all efforts of this port. Through the energy of the officers and crews of the United States fleet now in the harbor the fire was extinguished, and a most extensive conflagration averted. The Prefect and merchants of Marseilles have voted thanks to the officers commanding the American fleet.

ITALY.

NAPLES, April 25.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius has resulted as an unvented pit-h of grandeur. New craters have formed, and streams of lava are pouring down the mountain side in different directions.

AUSTRALASIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Extensive deposits of phumbago and tin have been found near Hardwyn, Queensland. Shipments of tin are commenced to England.

Webb and Vogel sue the Government to make Mulgrave into the terminus of the railroad, for a subsidy of about one hundred thousand dollars is paid. Duffy has agreed to ask Parliamentary sanction.

The Government intends proposing three new lines of railway next session. The Overland telegraph will not be completed before the 1st of July.

In Queensland the Government offers 21,000 reward for the discovery of diamonds. Several magnificent blocks of opals have been found, one the largest in the world.

Heavy gales have visited the coast of New Zealand, and several small vessels have been wrecked. The American whaler Crowninshield had her decks swept off Kaiapoi, and was saved from foundering by throwing a portion of her oil overboard.

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, Jam., April 24, via HAVANA, April 25.—The United States steamer Kansas arrived yesterday from Greytown, Nicaragua. The last accident happened to one of her boats, by which Captain Grossman and several others were drowned. The Commodore and officers are recovered.

Advices from Aspinwall to the 20th have been received. The steamer Virginia was ready for sea, and awaited the arrival of the United States steamer Wyoming before departing.

A state of siege has been declared in Honduras. Gen. Cruz Ordonez has been appointed to the command of President Dr. Soto, who was a prisoner in their hands, before marching to the front.

Advices from Panama, to the 19th inst., state that the measures taken by the Government to suppress the revolution were inadequate, and the executions of insurgents have been discontinued.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 25.—In Parliament tonight, Dorion inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to take measures for the purpose of placing on more satisfactory footing the Commercial relations between the United States and the Dominion. Sir John A. Macdonald said it was not the intention of the Government to take any measures for doing so.

DIED.

HOWLEY—In this city, April 25, at 1 p. m., Ellen, youngest daughter of Patrick and Anne Howley, aged 3 years, 9 months and 9 days.

Funeral from the residence of Patrick Howley, No. 18 Jefferson-st., at 10:30 a. m., to-day, by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WARE—In this city, suddenly, on the 26th inst., of cerebro spinal meningitis, Ella Dudley, youngest daughter of Edward T. and Louisa Ware, aged 2 years, 3 months and 3 days.

PRATT—In this city, April 25, Mary W. Pratt, at her late residence, 415 West Harrison-st.

Funeral of funeral hereafter.

GLASSON—In this city, at the residence of H. L. Dickinson, Arthur L. Glasson, aged 17 years.

[F. Springfield and Boston papers please copy.]

TIGHE—April 25th, M. Tighe, son of M. A. Tighe, aged 4 months and 7 days.

Funeral by carriages at 1 p. m., from 45 North State-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the peer of daily preparations—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and pe culiarly adapted to its various conditions.

Mercury Hospital Lottery, in aid of the sick, will be drawn in Chicago, Wednesday, May 8th. Tickets, two for $5. Address PATTEE & GORDON, Quincy, Illinois.

Royal Havana Lottery. Extraordinary drawing of April 4, 1872. Tickets sold by J. S. Mackie, Agents, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685 Post Office. New York.

Mechanical tinkering cannot arrest the decomposition of the teeth. Nothing will do this but the pure disinfectant and preservative which, under the name of Sozodont, has become a staple of the toilet throughout the world.

A Mine of Soft Hair.—A fine head of hair is a crop it at should know no harvest. Yet when it begins to fade, the comb rakes out the fibres by the handful. The good never pe. The daily application of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian will keep the hair in full luxuriance growth and of its natural color through life.

The Tenacity of Truth.—When a nation so clear headed as the Americans once become convinced, from long experience and observation, that an article possesses superior excellence as a medicine, it is the province of all other nations to adopt the same straightforward principles which govern honorable men in their dealings. Hence Sozodont and analogous compounds in hand.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — DUMP CARTS FOR sale cheap. Apply to Chicago Sewer Pipe Co., foot of Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—NEW SHIFTING TOP BUGGIES, 1 two seated wagon, with top, 2 democrats; 1 grocery wagon, with top. Just being finished. Apply to Lowry & Co., 2 second-hand carriages, at Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—60 STEAM AND HOT WATER COILS, large size, cheap. Apply to Chicago Sewer Pipe Co., foot of Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO city property, 120 Thoroughbred Cotswold sheep, horses, harness and open barouche. H. E. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of second-hand carriages, suitable for pleasure or business purposes, including light four-passenger coupes, top or open panel or basket work, and Kimball jump seats. Also, a great variety of second-hand buggies, cutters, spring wagons, and nearly great profession of interests in popular education for years, could not understand how obstruction to the bill in Ministerial ranks on a question so insignificant.

FOR SALE—THREE SPLENDID DRIVING horses; also, two good heavy teams. 181 West Lake-st., Haynes Block.

FOR SALE—A BUGGY HORSE 4 YEARS OLD; cheap. Inquire at 395 Chicago-av., corner Bush.

FOR SALE—HAVE RECEIVED THIS DAY A matched pair trotting horses; cheap; driving and work horses; also 2 colts, one coming 2, one coming 3 years old. M. C. WILBUR.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY AND REAL ESTATE, in Chicago and suburbs. Also, a few choice dwellings, and barn implements. Can be seen at 1026 Wabash-av. Inquire of W. H. HAIGH, member of the Cabinet, and, if so, who?

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, complained of the strange proceeding into which the speaker had fallen. He admitted that the Government was pledged to take up the subject of education in Ireland; but that pledge had not been fulfilled, but so only from want of time. Two sessions had been given to the complaints of Ireland, and if England and Scotland were neglected. He denied all responsibility for the newspaper article, and he was totally aware of its author. He protested against being considered bound by it. As for the request of the member from Brighton to appoint a day for the consideration of the bill, it was impossible to grant it. He could not do as much even for a Government measure.

After some remarks from Mr. Dease followed, George Morgan, of Derbyshire, called the member for Brighton a political fabricant and advised him to go over to the Conservatives.

Mr. Fawcett pronounced the answer given him by the Government unsatisfactory, and closed his remarks by stating that he should push the bill hereafter as a private member.

The House went into a committee on the Ballot bill, and several amendments proposed by the Government were adopted by large majorities.

GERMANY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The London Telegraph, of April 26, says of the German admiration for the French: "Prince Bismarck has been from the first alive to the certainty that, at some time or other, the conquered province would enable France to recuse its revenge, and in the light of that foreknowledge he planned and exacted his guarantees; but he did not anticipate that the speedy revival of France to be so rapid, and the problem for him now is whether France has been sufficiently crushed and weakened for the security of Germany. Our present information leads us to notice that the Imperial Chancellor will not attempt any interference with Thiers' plan for freeing France from straining a march upon Germany. He is determined to have absolute security, in the event of the war with France, which he regards as inevitable, and which he is going to bring on, whether M. Thiers may see it or not. The Prince believes that he has the confidence of France of nearly all the Catholic and clerical party, and will not be slow to close that iron grip for securing the tranquility and safety of Germany.

BERLIN, April 25.—The Empress Augusta will leave Berlin on the 29th for England, to visit Queen Victoria. She will be absent about ten days.

SPAIN.

LONDON, April 25.—It is reported that Don Carlos has entered Spain.

MADRID, April 25.—Friends of the Ministry in the Cortes held a meeting last night, which was presided over by Admiral Topete. The object of the meeting was to secure the Government of sympathy and support in its struggle with the insurrection. Senor Sagasta was present and made a thirty speech, demanding that the Republican party of progress should be placed at the head of the country. Minister of Marshal Serrano and Senor Rosas also made addresses full of patriotic enthusiasm and loyalty.

PARIS, April 25.—The Spanish mails have not come to hand to-day.

The Universo and *Liberta* announce that Don Carlos has crossed the frontier, and is now in Spain at the head of 9,000 men. The same journals speak of a perfect understanding exists between the Carlists and the Republicans. The former are to give the Republicans the open campaign, and leave the towns defenceless against the Republicans, who are to rise against the Government on the 1st of May in all parts of Spain.

Only two leaders in Catalonia have as yet joined the insurrection.

The French legitimists hold aloof from this last dashing scheme of Don Carlos.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 25.—It is now rumored that the Duke de Noailles is to be Minister to Washington while Jules Ferry will go to Rio Janeiro as the Minister of France to Brazil.

Arrangements are being made by American residents to welcome Miss Nellie Grant. During her stay a ball will be given in her honor at the Grand Hotel.

MARSEILLES, April 25.—An Italian bark, with a cargo of 1,900 casks of petroleum, took fire last night, in the harbor of this city, and all efforts of this port. Through the energy of the officers and crews of the United States fleet now in the harbor the fire was extinguished, and a most extensive conflagration averted. The Prefect and merchants of Marseilles have voted thanks to the officers commanding the American fleet.

ITALY.

NAPLES, April 25.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius has resulted as an unvented pit-h of grandeur. New craters have formed, and streams of lava are pouring down the mountain side in different directions.

AUSTRALASIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Extensive deposits of phumbago and tin have been found near Hardwyn, Queensland. Shipments of tin are commenced to England.

Webb and Vogel sue the Government to make Mulgrave into the terminus of the railroad, for a subsidy of about one hundred thousand dollars is paid. Duffy has agreed to ask Parliamentary sanction.

The Government intends proposing three new lines of railway next session. The Overland telegraph will not be completed before the 1st of July.

In Queensland the Government offers 21,000 reward for the discovery of diamonds. Several magnificent blocks of opals have been found, one the largest in the world.

Heavy gales have visited the coast of New Zealand, and several small vessels have been wrecked. The American whaler Crowninshield had her decks swept off Kaiapoi, and was saved from foundering by throwing a portion of her oil overboard.

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, Jam., April 24, via HAVANA, April 25.—The United States steamer Kansas arrived yesterday from Greytown, Nicaragua. The last accident happened to one of her boats, by which Captain Grossman and several others were drowned. The Commodore and officers are recovered.

Advices from Aspinwall to the 20th have been received. The steamer Virginia was ready for

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN HIGHWOOD, ON MILWAUkee Railroad, between Highland Park and Fort Sheridan, one-acre cottage, nearly finished, for $1,400; $1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Apply to owner, on premises, or at 1,000 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ST. CHARLES AIRLINE, 40 MINutes from Chicago, 2 miles from Geneva, 1 mile from Batavia, 1 mile from Aurora, 1 mile from Naperville, 1 mile from Wheaton, 1 mile from Glen Ellyn, 2 miles from Lombard, 2 miles from Elmhurst, 2 miles from Hinsdale, 2 miles from Clarendon Hills, 2 miles from Westmont, 2 miles from Downer's Grove, 2 miles from Fairview, 2 miles from Belmont, 2 miles from Naperville Junction, 2 miles from Bloomingdale, 2 miles from Itasca, 2 miles from Wayne, 2 miles from Bartlett, 2 miles from Hanover, 2 miles from Elgin, 2 miles from Carpentersville, 2 miles from Dundee, 2 miles from Algonquin, 2 miles from Crystal Lake, 2 miles from Marengo, 2 miles from Harvard, 2 miles from Belvidere, 2 miles from Rockford, 2 miles from Freeport, 2 miles from Rockton, 2 miles from Beloit, 2 miles from Janesville, 2 miles from Milton, 2 miles from Elkhorn, 2 miles from Delavan, 2 miles from Lake Geneva, 2 miles from Williams Bay, 2 miles from Fontana, 2 miles from Walworth, 2 miles from Darien, 2 miles from Whitewater